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2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

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6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, Manila; I, K, L and M, China. Address China, via San Francisco, Cal. E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

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8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Cleto de Avila, Cuba; G, Guantnamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Ks.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

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3d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and B and D, San Fernando (Pampanga); A, La Lomboy; C, Calumpit; E, Meycauayan, Polo; F and I, Malolos; H and I, Hagonoy; K, Apalit, Santa Tomas (Pampanga); G, Biñan, Guinguito; M, Bulacan.

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5th Inf.—Cos. E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila.

6th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and K, Bacolod; A and C, Calivo; B, La Castellana, Murcia; D, Binan, Gimamaylan, Isla, Isabela; E, Danao, Escalante, Sagay, Toboso; F and G, Dumaguete, Guifujungan, Jima, Mayan, Bayanan; H, La Carlota, San Enrique, Maa, Valacond, Pulupandan, Pontevedra; I, Bais, Calatrava, San Carlos, Tanjay; L, Guimbalan, Silay; M, Cadiz Nuevo Manapla, Saravia, Victoria.

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31st Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Zamboanga.

32d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Balanga.

33d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Candon.

34th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Cabanatuan.

35th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Baliuag.

36th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Lingayen.

37th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Santa Cruz (Laguna).

38th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Batangas.

39th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Santo Tomas (Batangas).

40th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Cagayan.

41st Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Angeles.

42d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Deposito.

43d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Tacloban.

44th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Cebu.

45th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters Iriga.

46th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Silang.

47th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Sorsogon.

48th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, San Fernando.

49th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Tuguegarao.

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The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of Sept. 1. The Post Office address in all cases is Manila, P. I., and the address of troops on duty in China is simply China, via San Francisco, Cal.

The second edition of "Simple Lectures for Company Field Training," by Major A. W. A. Pollock, of the British Army, published by William Clowes and Sons, London, includes some interesting lessons from the Boer war. The author went to South Africa in October, 1899, and perhaps what he saw there causes him to lay down the principle, at page 19, that "no matter how large or small the force engaged, it must in future be accepted as an axiom that no troops can force their own way across a fire-swept zone." One of his most profound observations in his chapter on lessons from the Boer war is his statement that the war does not "show that an irregular is better than a regular soldier, but that scientific soldiery, unless it be based on common sense, is a sham." Other lessons are that smokeless powder has

revolutionized tactics; that numbers required upon a given frontage are much less than formerly; that false flanks and advances are much more reliable defences than formerly; that the assailant must in future commence his attack by intrenching a "counter position;" that the effect of artillery on troops under cover is greatly overestimated; that heavy batteries of long range and great destructive power must be used; that the horse artillery arm of the future will be a slightly enlarged "pom-pom;" that the "use of ground" is the secret of success; that the "attack," as we have hitherto practised it, is obsolete; that the use of mobile infantry for the purpose of anticipating the enemy presents immense advantages; that it is a mistake to attribute Boer success to superior marksmanship; that when the chapter of accidents results in the occupation of an unfavorable position the proper course is to leave it immediately and seize a better, a course pursued consistently by the Boers, and that the Boers "have seldom displayed great courage, but they have never been foolish."

THE CORPORAL O' THE GUARD.

The Cap'n thinks he's quite a few; the Fust Luff figgers that way, too;

An' many a proud deck officer all golden-barred an' starred;

An' Jimmy Legs he chucka a bluff, but for straight dooty, minus guff,

The main guy on a man-o'-war's the Corporal o' the Guard.

It's "Corporal!" here, an' "Corporal!" there,

An' up an' down an' everywhere,

From poop to fo'c'sle, front and rear,

It's "Corporal o' the Guard!"

He guards the prisoners in the "brig," hunts up a straggler from the gig.

Corrals a fireman fierce an' big an' loaded like a lord; He'll lend a hand to heave the log, or seize a stray, unlicensed "dog."

He's John D. Long himself! incog.—the Corporal o' the Guard.

An' should the vessel be blown up

He'd march straight aft with steady step,

Report the fact an' touch his cap—

The Corporal o' the Guard.

When things get foul an' out o' trim, all dodge the blame an' jump on him

As if he held the morals prim o' every Jack aboard;

He does more dooty night an' day than Legs, who gets three times his pay,

An' does it slicker every way—the Corporal o' the Guard.

Aye, claw yer lug, an' screw yer phis,

But let me plainly tell ye this:

Of discipline the backbone is

The Corporal—an' the Guard!

WILL STOKES,

U. S. Marine Corps.

A portable forge peculiarly adapted to the uses of the Army and Navy has recently been put on the market by the Buffalo Forged Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. It was designed primarily for use on battleships, cruisers and merchant vessels where economy of space is of the utmost importance. The same features, however, which render it valuable on shipboard have made it of service for transportation on land over long or short distances. In aiming to secure lightness and compactness the durability and efficiency requisite in a first class forge have not been lost sight of. The outside dimensions of the closed case are but 27 1-2 by 22 1-2 by 10 inches and the weight of the complete outfit, 164 pounds. Detachable legs raise the fire about 30 inches from the ground and the various parts can be assembled for use in three minutes. In addition to the sales of the forge in this country, it has been introduced abroad and is now in use in the Japanese

Navy. It has also been recommended for Army use by the Quartermaster of the United States Army.

Writing to the London "Army and Navy Gazette" from South Africa, a correspondent says: "The foreign attaches, when they came back to Cape Town, were loud in praise of Lord Roberts and his methods, and on leaving the Cape united in drawing up an address expressing cordial gratitude to his lordship for his proverbial courtesy. Every attaché signed his name, and added an expression of appreciation of the consideration he had received. As one of the officers remarked to me: 'It has been a revelation to see on all hands so much kindly feeling; not forced, but real thoughtfulness and soldierly generosity. I do not exaggerate in the least; I mean what I say. We have been made very happy, and I for one shall not forget how good-tempered and free from all bitterness towards their enemies your soldiers and officers have been.'

Notwithstanding some semi-official reports adverse to the advantages of Subic Bay, Island of Luzon, for an extensive Naval station and repair shops, the Department is not satisfied that its advantages do not more than balance its disadvantages, and will, in the course of the next few months, go to some pains to ascertain the exact condition of the matter for future action and recommendation. It is undoubtedly true that the Navy Department would be glad if it could be made plain that Subic Bay was the best point in the islands, for it is acknowledged that Cavite has many and great disadvantages as a Naval base for either repairs or docking.

The London "Telegraph" calls attention to the gradual disappearance of colored musicians from military bands in England and in Europe. Many years ago they were not uncommon in England, and in France and Germany the cymbal and kettle-drum players were usually negroes. Frederick William I, of Prussia, had, in fact, a whole orchestra of them, mainly recruits from the African colony founded by his grandfather, which was later sold to the Dutch. It has now been decided to revive the old customary practice, and two colored performers are forthwith to join the musicians of one of the regiments of the Prussian Guards.

General Andre continues to introduce changes into the organization of the French Army that place more and more real power in the hands of the Minister of War. The latest alteration concerns promotion to the rank of general. Hitherto the Minister has had only to sanction in their order the proposals of a commission of general officers. In future he will be able to pick out here and there in the list submitted to him the names he prefers. Thus an officer classed first by his superiors may never be promoted at all.

The immense sale of the "Youth's Companion" is accounted for by the great amount of excellent reading it publishes at the moderate price of \$1.75 a year. Its former proprietor, Mr. Ford, whose death occurred only a short time since, always had the art of so editing as to meet the popular taste and the reputation he established for it still maintains its high standard of excellent reading.

It is proposed to hold a naval and military exhibition on a large scale at the Crystal Palace, in London, next year in connection with a scheme whereby the leading charitable institutions of the two services will substantially benefit. Apart from the attractive British nature of the exhibition, the method of raising money for the charities concerned is to be entirely novel.



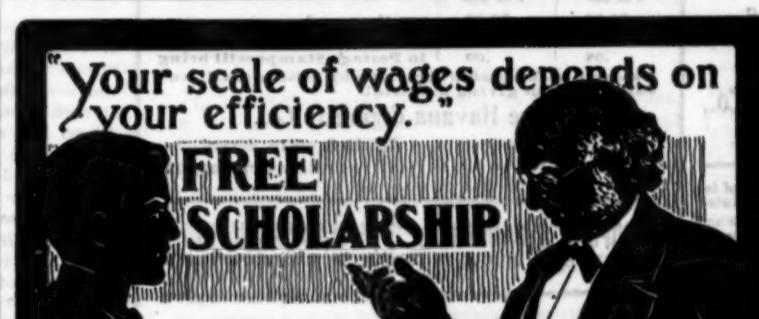
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Clifford S. Walton, of Washington, in the "American Law Register," argues that in the absence of treaty provisions the Constitution, with the exception of the 13th Amendment, does not "ex proprio vigore" extend itself over the newly acquired territories. He cites various examples to show that "from the recognition of the independence of the United States among nations, from 1783 until 1787, and until the time of its adoption, this Government existed and exercised sovereign power without the Constitution. Since its adoption and up to the present time the Government, in

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numerous cases, has exercised sovereignty independent-
ly of the Federal Constitution.Mr. Walton also shows that history does not furnish
us with a well-defined precedent where a nation, in
case of conquest or acquisition of foreign territory,
has ever succeeded in abolishing the laws and customs
of a people brought under its dominion.Pao-ting-fu, or Pao Ting, the capital, which the allied
force recently occupied, is equidistant from Pekin and
Tien-Tsin, about 100 miles, at the apex of a triangle formed by drawing a line to it southwest
from Pekin and a little south of west from Tien-Tsin.
It is on the river Tsing Yuen, a tributary of the Tshung
Ting, which joins the Pei-ho at Tien-Tsin. Half way
between Pao Ting and Tien-Tsin is another town
known as the Pao Ting Hs.**SMALL VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.**Secretary Long is said to favor the increasing of
the number of smaller class of vessels rather than con-
tinuing the evolution of the huge battleship and armored
cruiser, believing that the future necessities of the Navy,
or at least the future of several years to come, will lie
rather in the direction of the gunboat class of vessel
than in the bigger battleship. We already have in com-
mission some of the class of craft which has proved one
of the most valuable types afloat. The vessels referred to
are the Concord, Bennington and Yorktown. Notwith-
standing the fact that these vessels were laid down in
1888-9, and have been in commission without a notable
break ever since, they are still the most efficient of their
type afloat in the United States Navy. On a displacement
of about 1,700 tons, their coal bunker capacity is
not less than 25 per cent. of that displacement, 400
tons stowed in their bunkers. Their displacement is
sufficient to carry a formidable battery with safety and
efficiency, their crew are berthed more comfortably than
those of many much larger ships, their officers have good
quarters, and they require but few repairs which cannot be
done by the force on board. It is true their machinery
is held to be old-fashioned, but the engines develop
the power required to drive the vessels at an average
speed of eleven knots for a distance of 4,500 knots on an
expenditure of coal no greater than that required in
the vessels of a much later design.The sea-going qualities of these little vessels is equal
to the requirement of service in any part of the world,
and no disaster has overtaken them during a continuous
cruising experience extending over more than eleven
years and including the various stations of the whole
world.If it were not the settled policy of our naval authori-
ties to refrain from the duplication of a successful type
of vessel, it might be suggested that if the Secretary is
desirous of giving the Navy some more successful ves-
sels, the models, in all departments, of the Bennington,
Concord and Yorktown might serve a good purpose. In
every direction in which this class of vessel has been
tested their efficiency has been made manifest, and the
old adage that "what has been done once can be done
again," might find its best application in this suggestion.
Their models and outboard appearance will stand com-
parison with some of the "naval frigates" which have
been sent abroad within the last few years, and may
well be taken as guides for future construction.We have the men, the mechanics, the material—why
not build ships which shall reflect credit instead of being
the laughing stock of the naval world?Dr. Yorke-Davis, an English authority on dietetics,
calls attention to the rather surprising fact that during
the Wars of the Roses, 400 years ago, the food was
far better adapted as a fighting diet than what is sup-
plied at the present day. The soldiers were then al-
lowed 2 lbs. of meat and 1 lb. of bread per day. In the
case of the soldier of to-day this is more than re-
versed, so that the food of the soldier 400 years ago
was more scientific as a fighting diet than it is now.
He believes that the proportions of the foods as at
present given are quite absurd, and that if the present
system were reversed, and the weight of farinaceous
food were made animal food, and the weight of meat
were made the allowance of bread, it would be much
nearer the mark.Some interesting experiments in long range firing
have recently been carried out in the British Medi-
terranean Squadron. The targets were 30 ft. by 15 ft.
and a marking ship was employed to note the effects
of each shot. Eight battleships of the fleet fired of
Aranci Bay at ranges varying between 4,200 and 5,500
yards. The best shooting was made by the Caesar,
which, in 43 rounds, was estimated to have made 16
hits. Under the same conditions (speed, ten knots) the
Illustrous secured 13 hits out of 32 rounds; the Vic-
torious, 12 hits out of 43 rounds, and the Royal Oak,
6 hits in 26 rounds. The Caesar was the only ship that
used the Scott telescopic sights.A correspondent of the New York "Medical Journal,"
writing from the Philippines under date of Aug. 24, says
that the "prospect that supplies may be stinted has
given rise to some undesirable economies. It has been
directed that reports be made as to whether or not band-
ages, etc., are washed and used a second time. As the
washing in these islands consists in beating the articles
to be cleaned with stones or wooden paddles, and not
in boiling and rubbing in hot water, bandages and dress-
ings would not be disinfected, and their use a second time
would entail risk of infection. This ancient and false
economy of dressing has been abandoned for so many
years by first-class hospitals that it seems unfortunate
that the Army medical department should seek to
perpetuate it, especially where suppuration is so pre-
valent and facilities for disinfection are so limited as
in the Philippines."The victims of the "facheux mal de mer" will be
pleased that a league for the suppression of seasickness
has been formed in France. The society proposes to
collect documents, to deal with scientific experiences
and publish any matter likely to interest persons sub-
ject to seasickness, to collect a band of medical special-
ists ashore and afloat, to bring pressure to bear upon
public bodies, that they may grant subventions only to
well ventilated vessels, and to assist inventors in the
discovery of practical appliances, suspensory or other-
wise, for counteracting the effect of the motion of a
vessel.

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RADICAL ARTILLERY CHANGES PROPOSED.

Recommendations which will, if adopted by the War Department, have a far-reaching effect upon the organization and equipment of the Artillery arm of the service have been made to the Secretary of War by officers of the Artillery interested in seeing this country supplied with the most modern guns for sea-coast defense. For many years it has been clearly seen by the most advanced military men in our Army that the present system for equipping coast fortifications was erroneous. The first move made to eradicate the evils of our Artillery equipment has been made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in its recommendation respecting the disappearing type of gun carriage; now other matters of equal importance, which involve as radical changes, are being considered and will be embodied in a general recommendation to the Secretary looking to a complete change in the system of arming our sea-coast fortifications.

Under the direction of the Secretary of War officers of the Ordnance Department and of the Artillery have recently been inquiring abroad into the advances made by the countries of Europe during the past ten years in ordnance equipment for harbor and coast defense. It has developed from these investigations that this country is far in the rear of the other Powers of the world in its universal usage of mortar batteries, in its practice of extensively using the disappearing type of gun carriage and in its neglect to make proper use of guns of comparatively small caliber of the rapid-firing pattern with pillar mounts and furnished with a steel shield for the protection of the gunners. Abroad mortar batteries sunk fifty feet in the ground are exploded theories, as is also the theory that gun efficiency is increased by increasing the size of the caliber to the detriment of rapid-firing qualities. The mortar battery for sea-coast defense has been entirely abolished by the more military nations of Europe, but only after it was conclusively proven that it was a failure in every meaning of the word, especially from its inability to hit a moving target. Many are the technical reasons why this style of coast defense gun has been abolished, but they are so evident to well-informed military readers that it is here unnecessary to give them.

In England, Germany, France and Russia, and even in Italy, the type of gun which is now being emplaced for sea-coast defense is comparatively small in caliber but essentially of a rapid-firing pattern. In England the largest gun being mounted is of 9.2 inches caliber, rapid-firing and mounted on the most approved kind of pillar mount. The race between armor plate and the projectile has, to the satisfaction of foreign military experts, been settled for the present with the advantage, strange as it may seem, with the projectile. Recent investigations have clearly demonstrated that the greatest efficiency in coast defense guns may be had from the rapid-firing type, which, depending upon the smashing effect of the projectile, will accomplish far more damage to an enemy's ships than the occasional shots from ten- and twelve-inch rifles.

These facts have all been placed before the Secretary of War, and developments, startling in their effect upon the Ordnance and Artillery, may be looked for shortly after Congress meets in the early part of December. It has been generally believed that the Army reorganization bill will be the most important measure from a military standpoint put before Congress during the coming session, but, unless all present indications fail, a measure dealing with the equipment of the Artillery and its

government, of even greater importance to the efficiency of the service, will be urged for passage by officers of the Artillery and probably by the War Department. The salient points of difference between the Artillery on the one hand and the Ordnance Department on the other are so well known that officers of the Army can easily discern on what lines the fight will be waged this winter. The discussion was started during the last session of Congress by the testimony given before the Senate Committee on Fortifications, but it will greatly increase, and the movement for artillery reform will gain additional impetus when officers of the Artillery and Ordnance are called upon to testify relative to our sea-coast defenses.

CHINA'S WILY DIPLOMACY.

The first suggestion of the Chinese for a settlement of the difficulties into which official lawlessness has brought them is characteristic of their wily diplomacy. After the war with Japan China made a strong effort to increase the tariff on imported goods, which formerly was only five per cent. There was great opposition in Europe, but we believe some increase was allowed. Now they come forward with a new scheme which is to raise the indemnity required by adding ten per cent. to import duties and compound the likin, or tariff, dues in the interior for five per cent. more. This would make the total impost about 25 per cent., if we understand the despatches correctly. It is, in fact, a plan for placing China among the nations with a protective tariff, and while America might not object very strongly for her own part, there is little prospect that European governments will consent.

In fact later reports say that the responsible officials repudiate this suggestion, but it is interesting as an example of the dream the Chinese would realize if they could. It is the official class that is deeply concerned in every increase of revenue. The people derive but little benefit from the expenditures of the crown.

The crown revenue of China has multiplied about two and a half times in sixty years. Medhurst estimated it at about 43,000,000 taels in 1840. At that time the customs revenue of China was only about 1,000,000 taels, and this has risen since 1860 to 20,000,000 taels under the excellent care of Sir Robert Hart. The Chinese have also taken a lesson from English methods and collect their taxes more closely. The wealth of the country and its traffic have also increased very largely from all these sources. The yearly revenue diverted from the provinces to Pekin is about 100,000,000 taels, or 133,333,000 avoirdupois ounces of silver. Besides this each province supports its local administration and military forces.

The result of this growth has been to change the crown from an impecunious state to a condition of wealth, and the official class has enjoyed the greatest benefit of the change. It is probable that China never before contained so many or such well-paid officials as it does now, and when the causes of the outbreak against foreigners are sought it will probably be found that the most uncompromising supporters of violence were men who shared most liberally in the crown revenues. Indeed, the fear of losing their hold on this source of wealth through the changes which railroads might bring and through the occupation of coast points by the Germans and Russians, may be found to be one of the most potent causes of the attack on the foreigners.

WARSHIPS IN DISGUISE.

In the British naval prize essay by Major C. Field, R. M. L. I., published in the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," to which we referred at length in our issue of Oct. 20, we observe one singular suggestion found in the essayist's description of the best ships for future place in the Navy. Under the subtitle of "H. M. S. Nonpareil," Major Field says that a ship of this type "in outward appearance is to be assimilated as closely as possible to a big mail boat, not only in order to give her a better chance of approaching an enemy's cruisers without arousing suspicion, but also to create among them a feeling of caution when coming up to a mail boat which may, to some extent, favor the latter's escape. This point should be carried out so that the ship will stand a minute scrutiny through the glass even at a moderate distance. No military tops are then possible, and the funnels should preferably be two only in number, though three might in some cases be permissible, as a few mail steamers carry that number. The armored shields of the 8-inch bow and stern chasers must be concealed by, or made to resemble, the ordinary deck houses of a mail boat, the embrasures for bow fire of the two foremost guns on the main deck to be concealed by carefully fitted and easily lowered light iron screening. All port-lids should be as inconspicuous as possible and the lines of scuttles continued over them by dummies where requisite."

This remarkable suggestion invites the imagination to a wild riot among the possibilities of the future navies of the world. One can already see the various oceans sprinkled with warships in all sorts of disguises. The possibilities involved in this idea are almost infinite. For service in Chinese waters ships could be made to masquerade as bumboats, while if a Navy were desired to threaten New York, where river and bay craft are so numerous, cruisers and battleships might be constructed to resemble a South Brooklyn ferryboat, and the noisy

tugboats, which are indigenous to all harbors, might be taken as a general type for men-of-war destined to attack any port. As steam yachts now make voyages around the world they would afford an excellent model for imitation. With deadly cruisers made on their graceful lines, with several seamen attired in airy dresses, and parasols placed conspicuously about the decks, a commander might do all sorts of audacious things.

We fear that after it was once learned that nations were imitating mail boats, every postal craft would awaken suspicion and delays in the delivery of mails would be exasperatingly numerous. Masquerading on the seas may be a successful dodge of pirates, but as a basic theory for naval construction it will scarcely prove as satisfactory as the old maxim that "every tub should stand on its own bottom."

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

In view of the recent acquisition of territories where the metric system is in force, formerly belonging to Spain, an especial effort is being made by scientists interested in the metric system to further its introduction in the United States. An interesting pamphlet, circulated with this end in view, presents a paper read by Rufus P. Williams, president of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, before the American Chemical Society in June, 1900. It shows that in thirty-six nations the metric system is now the standard. In three, its use is permissive; in no civilized country is it prohibited, and in every one there is some enactment regarding the system. Russia, England and the United States are the countries which permit its use but do not make it the standard.

In the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the meter was adopted as the standard in the beginning and has been so used ever since. In the Agricultural Department, in all scientific work, in chemistry, etc., and in the Natural History work metric measurements are exclusively used. The Post-Office Department uses it for foreign mails to metric countries, but not for domestic. Postal cards are of metric dimensions, and certain coins have been made to metric weights and measures. For the Army and Navy, all contracts for medical supplies embody the metric system, and all containers—boxes and bottles—are of metric dimensions. Regulations for U. S. Marine Hospital Service, 1897, made its use compulsory. In Cuba and Porto Rico the Government uses the system exclusively in all official and domestic work. These countries adopted it years ago.

It is held by many that the exports of Great Britain and the United States have suffered, and those of Germany have increased, by reason of the non-use of this system in the two former countries.

For several years Congress has been urged to pass a law requiring Government use of the system in all its transactions with the people, such as in custom houses, but Congress has not yet complied. Two bills for this purpose were reported at the last session, and are now in committee. They are almost identical, except as to the date assigned for adoption of the system. One of these will be reported at the next session of Congress, with possible change of dates, and the members of the committee express hope of its passage at that time. The main feature of these bills is compulsory use by the Government, which it is thought will result in accelerated voluntary use by the people. For years the various heads of departments have expressed themselves in favor of such a law.

The prevalent idea among civilians that our soldiers and sailors are intemperate and always ready to get intoxicated when there is the slightest opportunity, shows that civilians are forgetful of the fact that the average soldier and sailor is disposed to good fellowship, generous with his money, and thus easily overcome by the temptations that accompany conviviality. He is, as a rule, far more often sinned against than sinning. Lord Roberts shows his appreciation of his character in his telegram to London rebuking his home-staying fellow-countrymen for the form of welcome extended to returning soldiers, and says: "I beg earnestly that the public will refrain from tempting my gallant comrades, but will rather aid them to uphold the splendid reputation they have won for the imperial army."

The letter from Brig. General Barry, U. S. V. (Lieut. Col., U. S. A.), which we print in another column, on supplies for our troops in China, is entirely in keeping with what might be expected of a great nation that has been engaged in actual warfare for the last two years. Our people are certainly as quick to learn as any other and, as actual experience is worth much more than theory, it was only natural to conclude that allegations that our men were worse off for supplies than those of other countries that had fought no wars for a generation, were based either on prejudice or misinformation. When the full measure of the efficiency of our forces in the Philippines shall come to be computed it will doubtless be found that our base in the Philippines has counted for a great deal.

An amusing story is going the rounds that at the siege of the legations, when the Japanese Minister called for volunteers to assist in the defense of his legation, no less than thirty-five officers of the Japanese Army, who had been scattered about Pekin in various disguises, responded to the call. One had been the foreigners' barber, another had been the leading photographer, etc.; which perhaps accounts for the excellent information about things in China that Japan possesses.

REPORT OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has submitted to the War Department his annual report, which is as follows:

Headquarters, Division of the Philippines, and office of the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippine Islands.

Manila, P. I., Oct. 1, 1900.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir:—The last report of the Army in the Philippines was dated Aug. 31, 1899. The undersigned came into the command and Military Governorship on May 5, 1900. The interval between the two dates will, it is understood, be discussed in a concluding report by Major-General Otis. The accompanying report, therefore, covers the time from May 5, 1900, to date.

At a council of war held at Bayambang, Pangasinan, about Nov. 12, 1899, which was attended by General Aguinaldo and many of the Filipino military leaders, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the insurgent forces were incapable of further resistance in the field, and as a consequence it was decided to disband the Army, the generals and the men to return to their own provinces, with a view to organizing the people for general resistance by means of guerrilla warfare.

Systematized regulations for the government of guerrillas have been compiled and published by the Filipino revolutionary committee in Madrid, Spain.

In war, relative situations frequently count as much as positive strength, a principle which, consciously or otherwise, the insurgent leaders possibly had in view in making such a change of methods as the country affords great advantages for the practical development of such a policy. The practice of discarding the uniform enables the insurgents to appear and disappear almost at their own convenience. At one time they are in the ranks as soldiers, and immediately thereafter are within the American lines in the attitude of peaceful natives, absorbed in a dense mass of sympathetic people, speaking a dialect of which few white men, and no Americans, have any knowledge.

A widely scattered formation of the Filipinos quickly followed the adoption of the guerrilla policy above referred to, which led to a corresponding dissemination of American troops, the rapidity and extent of which may be appreciated by reference to the fact that the fifty-three stations occupied in the Archipelago on Nov. 1, 1899, had, on Sept. 1, 1900, expanded to 413. Of course, under the conditions described, all regular and systematic tactical operations ceased; but as hostile contact was established throughout the entire zone of activity, an infinite number of minor affairs resulted, some of which reached the dignity of combats. As the actions themselves were isolated, a connected narrative thereof is impracticable, and in view of the record of events which has been regularly transmitted by semi-monthly installments, it is not necessary for information of the Department.

It may be stated, however, that the casualties arising from this irregular warfare in the American Army between Nov. 1, 1899, and Sept. 1, 1900, were 268 killed, 750 wounded, 55 captured; the Filipino losses for the same time, so far as on record, 3,227 killed, 694 wounded, 2,864 captured. It may also be stated in conclusion of this paragraph that the extensive distribution of troops has strained the shoulders of the Army to the full limit of endurance. Each little command has had to provide its own service of security, and information by never ceasing patrols, explorations, escorts, outposts and regular guards. An idea seems to have been established in the public mind to the effect that the field work of the Army is in the nature of police, in regulating a few bands of guerrillas, and involving none of the vicissitudes of war. Such a narrow statement of the case is unfair to the service, as in all things requiring endurance, fortitude and patient diligence the guerrilla period has been pre-eminent.

It is difficult for the non-professional observer to understand that apparently desultory work, such as has transpired in the Philippines during the past ten months, has demanded more of discipline and as much of valor as was required during the period of regular operations against the concentrated field forces of the insurrection. It is therefore a great privilege to speak warmly in respect of the importance of the service rendered day by day, with unremitting vigilance, by the splendid men who have upheld the interests of the Republic, without adequate appreciation of the labors, hardships and dangers thereby incurred.

CHARACTER OF THE FILIPINOS.

The Filipinos are not a warlike or ferocious people. Left to themselves, a large number (perhaps a considerable majority) would gladly accept American supremacy, which they are gradually coming to understand means individual liberty and absolute security in their lives and property. The people of the islands, however, during the past five years have been maddened by rhetorical sophistry and stimulants applied to national pride, until the power of discriminating in behalf of matters of public concern or private interest (never very strongly established among them), has for the time being been almost entirely suspended. As a substitute for all other considerations, the people seem to be actuated by the idea that in all doubtful matters of politics or war, men are never nearer right than when going with their own kith and kin, regardless of the nature of the action, or of its remote consequences.

This peculiar psychological condition has raised practical difficulties in obstructions of pacification. For example, most of the towns throughout the Archipelago, under the advice and control of military authority, have organized municipal governments, for which kind of local administration the people have evinced such intelligent capacity as to encourage the expectation of rapid progress in the art of self-government, when the larger political administrations are organized.

The institution of municipal government under American auspices, of course, carried the idea of exclusive fidelity to the sovereign power of the United States. All the necessary moral obligations to that end were readily assumed by municipal bodies, and all outward forms of decorum and loyalty carefully preserved. But precisely at this point the psychological conditions referred to above began to work with great energy, in assistance of insurgent field operations. For this purpose most of the towns secretly organized complete insurgent municipal governments, to proceed simultaneously and in the same sphere as the American governments, and in many instances through the same personnel; that is to say, the presidents and town officials acted openly in behalf of the Americans and secretly in behalf of the insurgents, and, paradoxical as it may seem, with considerable apparent solicitude for the interests of both. In all matters touching the peace of the town, the regulation of markets, the primitive work possible on roads, streets and bridges, and the institution of schools, their open activity was commendable; at the

same time they were exacting and collecting contributions and supplies and recruiting men for the Filipino forces, and sending all obtainable military information to the Filipino leaders.

Wherever, throughout the archipelago, there is a group of the insurgent Army, it is a fact beyond dispute that all contiguous towns contribute to the maintenance thereof. In other words, the towns, regardless of the fact of American occupation and town organization, are the actual bases for all insurgent military activities; and not only so in the sense of furnishing supplies for the so-called flying columns of guerrillas, but as affording secure places of refuge. Indeed, it is now the most important maxim of Filipino tactics to disband when closely pressed and seek safety in the nearest barrio, a manoeuvre quickly accomplished by reason of the assistance of the people and the ease with which the Filipino soldier is transformed into the appearance of a peaceful native, as referred to in a preceding paragraph.

The success of this unique system of war depends upon almost complete unity of action of the entire native population. That such unity is a fact is too obvious to admit of discussion; how it is brought about and maintained is not so plain. Intimidation has undoubtedly accomplished much to this end, but fear as the only motive is hardly sufficient to account for the united and apparently spontaneous action of several millions of people. One traitor in each town would eventually destroy such a complete organization. It is more probable that the adhesive principle comes from ethnological homogeneity, which induces men to respond for a time to the appeals of consanguineous leadership, even when such action is opposed to their own interests and convictions of expediency. These remarks apply with equal force to the entire archipelago, excepting only that part of Mindanao occupied by Moros, and to the Jolo group. There is every reason to believe that all of the Moros are entirely satisfied with existing conditions and are anxious to maintain them.

The purpose of this extended discussion is not to magnify the difficulties of the situation, but to make it apparent why the Filipino insurgents have been able under existing conditions to prolong a struggle against the same American force that destroyed their organized armies. The truth is the real effective opposition to pacification comes from the towns in the manner above described. "The skulking bands of guerrillas," as the remnants of the insurgent army have been called, are a mere expression of the loyalty of the towns. They could not exist for a month without urban support, and the suggestion naturally arises from such premises as to what action against the towns is most fit. Of course everything is being done consistent with American civilization and the laws of war to terminate the crisis in its present form. In consequence of the vigilance and efficiency of the troops and the inherent acuteness of the contest, it is believed that the situation in this respect will be determined in a short time. The strain on the natives is progressive and maintained by an excessive effort, and it is thought that at no very remote period the combined altruistic attitude of the towns will be substituted by individual action, in pursuance of personal convictions and self-interest. It is a great pleasure to report that all indications point directly to such a conclusion, in which light it would seem that the interests of all concerned would be best subserved by maintaining the present status and waiting for the silent but irresistible operation of time, which, reduced to a working formula, means amiability, patience and—an adequate force.

EDUCATION FOR THE NATIVES.

The subject of education is so intimately associated with reconstruction, in its present progressive and remote consequences, that reference thereto is made at this point, as for the present at least it forms an important factor in the military situation. Especially so as in all matters touching schools there is a fortunate coincidence of American interests and Filipino aspirations, which in this important particular come into complete and harmonious focus. The Filipino people are eager to receive at once all that can be imparted, and the tendency of American institutions is to concede all that is asked; and as the school work can go on in spite of the abnormal conditions of the country, the logic of the situation suggests that the archipelago be submerged immediately under a tidal wave of education, the scheme of which to be expanded as quickly as possible to include manual training.

Considerable progress has been made already. Considering the circumstances, the results are quite surprising. In most of the towns organized under military authority for municipal administration, schools have received immediate attention, and as the work so far accomplished has been to a great extent in consequence of native initiative, the result encourages the hope that the regeneration of the island and the constructive work of establishing civil institutions according to the American idea will be very rapidly accomplished when the armed insurgent is completely eliminated from the problem.

This almost universal aspiration for education should appeal strongly to American sympathies, and the more specific but earnest desire to learn the English language must be regarded as an involuntary and therefore sincere expression of friendship, which amounts to a declaration of confidence in American motives and ulterior aims.

The bands of insurgent guerrillas are not soldiers in the true sense of the word, but it is a mistake to classify them as bandits or armed robbers. There is considerable evidence of record to the effect that the insurgent leaders have themselves suffered at the hands of the latter, who are outlaws pure and simple. The country has suffered from this criminal class from time immemorial, which the Spanish administration was unable to suppress, as the people were not permitted to organize for self-protection. All that Spain was willing to do in the premises was to distribute the Army and civil guards in such small detachments throughout the archipelago that they were entirely inadequate to the end in view.

As soon as the insurgent soldier is eliminated from the problem the extirpation of bandits from the highways will, it is believed, be easily and quickly accomplished by the systematic organization of society to hunt them down.

From inquiry already made it is believed that many prominent leaders, formerly of the insurgent army, will, at the proper time, be ready and willing to take charge of constabulary districts to be organized in accordance with general order 87 of June 18, 1900, in which event there can scarcely be a doubt that these formidable bands of criminals would soon be destroyed. Filipino officers at present available for this employment are reluctant to undertake the task, as long as there is any possibility of collision with flying columns of General Aguinaldo's forces.

As much apprehension has been expressed in this half, the views herein set forth are submitted as suggesting the possibility of an effective remedy for what has been regarded by many as one of the most difficult problems of future administration.

As a result of the notice of amnesty published June 21, 1900, 5,022 persons of all grades of the civil and military service of the insurrection presented themselves and subscribed and swore to the obligation; a result hardly commensurate with the importance of the occasion or the beneficence of the terms offered.

IMMEDIATE RESULT OF AMNESTY.

The immediate result of amnesty, however, was to induce many prominent Filipino officials confined in Manila to subscribe to the oath. Preceding the issue of the amnesty much discussion had taken place among the leaders in conference with other gentlemen prominent in Filipino public life looking to the possibility of some practical means of pacification. The initiatory steps were taken under the auspices of Senor Felipe Buencamino, and the proceedings were subsequently conducted at several meetings, presided over by himself and Senor Paterno. As a result were submitted resolutions adopted at the meeting held June 21, 1900, in the house of Pedro A. Paterno.

A notable feature of Filipino character in its present state of development is inability to organize on a large scale, or for any purpose requiring unity of action or a prolonged effort. This unfortunate disposition supervened at this time, and personal animosities were given full scope, to the exclusion of public interests, with the result that the open deliberations of the Filipino leaders were suspended.

Subsequently another effort was made to devise a practical scheme of pacification, but as it was factional in its nature and somewhat misleading in its form, it terminated in rather a dismal failure; but as the transaction touched a matter of great interest to many millions of people and also illustrates certain of Filipino methods, some details thereof are respectfully submitted.

At an informal interview touching an entirely different subject Senor Paterno suggested the expediency of a public manifestation of thanks to the United States for the publication of the amnesty. The celebration was to take the form of a banquet and popular fiesta to last two days. Permission was accorded with the distinct understanding that everything of a political character should be excluded from the proceedings, especially from speeches, if any were to be made, and from street decorations. A program was submitted and approved, and everything seemed to indicate the possibility of a successful and propitious event.

One of the minor transactions of the occasion was an invitation to the undersigned to attend the banquet, presented by Senor Paterno, accompanied by a committee of fifty or more representing all classes of Filipino society. During the formal proceedings Senor Paterno made an address in Spanish, which was immediately translated and repeated in English. In reply to Senor Paterno and committee, appreciation was expressed by the undersigned of the warmth of their address and the hospitality extended therein, and more formal remarks were made in English and immediately translated into Spanish.

Notwithstanding the most minute rearrangement of detail with a view to excluding all possibility of misunderstanding, the decoration of the city was attended with many disagreeable incidents. Questionable mottoes, Aguinaldo portraits and Filipino flags began to appear on the arches; and finally the extreme sentiments embodied in the speech prepared by Don Pedro to be delivered at the banquet necessitated so much interference with the program that the organized demonstration was perfunctory and all speeches were omitted therefrom. The people, however, were allowed unrestricted liberty and enjoyed the opportunity to the full limit. As a popular holiday the fiesta was a great success.

The demonstration was premature, and as a consequence Don Pedro Paterno, when fully committed to the undertaking, found that he was condemned to the impossible task of making the celebration appear as a spontaneous offering of the people to amnesty, and at the same time to satisfy the Filipino leaders that the ultimate result thereof would be independence with an American protectorate. The attempt to reconcile these conflicting interests could, of course, result in only one way. In spite of apparent sincerity of purpose Don Pedro was the victim of an impossible situation, which in a moment of self-confidence he had deliberately created.

If all factions in the capital could have been brought into accord it would ultimately have been necessary to deal with the men in the field. How far they would have yielded to advice it is not possible to say. It's precisely what they want or expect is not apparent, as there has not yet appeared a Filipino publicist capable of formulating briefly a declaration which can be readily understood.

Compiled from an infinite number of interviews with all classes a composite statement something to the following effect might be constructed, each of the sentiments of which has been uttered by one or more natives, but all of which so far as known have not been expressed by any one individual:

"United States having acquired sovereignty by treaty in a way own the Philippine Islands, but they do not own the Filipino people; which is the same as saying the United States own a tenement, but do not own the tenants. Mutual control of the premises is most important, as without it there can be no permanent prosperity for either party of interest. America can rule by force, but the only way to realize American expectation in the islands is through conciliation. Americans can do almost anything if the Filipino people are with them; otherwise unending discord, conspiracy and strife. We are not fighting to drive Americans from the islands, but to convince them that we are not children; that we have ideals, aspirations and hopes which must be recognized by giving us a government generally acceptable, and in the construction of which we must be consulted. The problem is to reconcile American supremacy with the ambition of the American people; the necessary degree of American control with the national aspirations the Filipinos have recently developed. America must furnish the solution."

The foregoing is not precise in form, but is exact in interpretation, and is interesting and perhaps instructive, as representing as nearly as possible the views of the great bulk of the so-called nationalist party, that is to say, the men in arms and their supporters.

The enormous volume of business passing through these headquarters may be seen by a reference to the appended papers, to which attention is respectfully invited. Especially to the reports of the department commanders, to the scope and importance of the work conducted in the office of the military governor and to the very instructive report in relation thereto submitted by the military secretary. The complex details arising from the domestic and civil affairs of a population of seven or eight millions of people, all find a focus in this office, and when it is recalled that most of the subordinate civil offices reporting thereto are conducted by officers of the Army detailed for special duty it im-

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presses the idea of the versatility of that branch of the public service. From the Supreme Court down Army officers are found everywhere in the civil service, and not only so, but doing the novel and exacting work in an efficient and, in many instances, in a masterly manner. It would be difficult to express adequate appreciation of the services rendered, and it is therefore a great pleasure to assure the department of the fidelity and zeal of all concerned.

The easy and convenient way of exercising sovereignty in the east has been, whenever possible, to govern and speak through the mouth of some organized native government or hereditary rule, a method whereby perplexing problems have been easily solved by merely letting things alone and allowing the old machine to run, subject to such observation and control only as was necessary for the material interests of the suzerain power. In the Philippines, however, the Spanish colonial administration has been swept away and must be substituted by something entirely new. That is the way a republican machine must be created, as well as lubricated, managed and repaired as necessary, manifestly a much more difficult task than starting an old machine on substantially old lines, and to all intents and purposes letting it run itself. Being new construction of an original character, the inherent difficulties are greatly increased and emphasized by the fact that no nation can serve us as an exemplar, for none has encountered a problem of precisely the same kind.

Under the very best results heretofore accomplished by a process of modern ingenuity in rehabilitating the old machines of the east, it is doubtful if there is one Oriental establishment created by western power that could survive five years if the paramount energy should be withdrawn. In other words, the cohesive element, in all instances, arises exclusively from the constant application of external force.

From the present posture of affairs it is inevitable that the expression of American power in the Philippines must result in planting republican institutions throughout the archipelago, accompanied by all the safeguards of personal, political and religious liberty which alone are possible under the auspices of the Constitution of the United States. From this premise the conclusion is unavoidable that in ultimate form the archipelago will sooner or later assume the appearance of one or more self-supporting commonwealths, with population attached to their institutions and capable of maintaining the same, even in the improbable event of the withdrawal of the creative power.

In the light of existing conditions it is difficult to realize that there is any possibility of such a future for the islands, especially so as at present and for many years to come the necessity of a large American military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion. On the other hand, however, there are many encouraging conditions to sustain such a conviction. For example, in the Philippines there is no dynasty to destroy; no organized system of feudal laws to eradicate; no principles inconsistent with republicanism, which have solidly insinuated themselves into the national life, to displace; no adverse aspects of nature to overcome. On the contrary, nature, which is exuberant, balmy and generous, has nourished into existence several millions of sensitive and credulous people, without allegiance to any existing institutions, but animated by certain inchoate ideas and aspirations, which by some unfortunate perversion of thought, they conceive to be threatened by America. These people, fortunately, are intelligent, generous and flexible, and will probably yield quickly and with absolute confidence to tuition and advice when thoroughly informed of American institutions and purposes.

As a future thought in the same direction, it may be suggested that the Aryan races are making their way back into the old continent, which, as a consequence, is likely within a generation or more to become the theatre of gigantic political activities. Up to this time, the practical effect of republican institutions has not been considered in this connection, but the rapid extension of republican civilization in these islands, which is not only possible, but probable, must of necessity exert an active and potential influence upon the affairs of Asia, which, under the inspiration of American ideas transmitted through Filipinos, may yet exhibit the greatest of political wonders; a rather broad conception, but one well calculated to fix the attention of the most careless observer and to warm the fancy of the most indifferent. Very respectfully,

ARTHUR MACARTHUR,
Major General, U. S. V.,
Comdg. Div. Philippines.

INCREASE IN THE NAVY.

The Naval Policy Board, of which Admiral Dewey is the president, and the Board of Construction have made their reports to the Secretary of the Navy as to coming increases in the Navy. The two Boards have disagreed in their recommendations. In the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 3 we gave some of the points under discussion by naval authorities but made no definite statements as to the recommendations of the Advisory Boards of the Navy Department. Since that time we have learned that Admiral Dewey's Board is in favor of the construction of two battleships, two armored cruisers, two torpedo-boat destroyers, three torpedo boats, six gun-boats, one transport and two training ships. On the other hand the Naval Board on Construction, which has given the question of increase much attention of late, has made recommendations for the construction of three battleships of 13,500 tons trial displacement; two 15,000-ton armored cruisers of the same type as those recently designed; six gun-boats of 2,000 tons; six gun-boats of 600 tons; ten gun-boats of 200 tons; one repair ship of 7,000 tons displacement; one transport of 7,000 tons, and three fleet colliers similar to those described in the Journal of Nov. 3, having a displacement of 15,000 tons.

The Secretary of the Navy has not acted upon these recommendations, and it is understood that none of them meets with his approval in every essential. On the other hand Rear Admiral Philip Hitchborn, the Chief Naval Constructor, disagrees with the Board on Construction and favors the construction of three protected cruisers of twenty-four knots speed and having a large coal capacity. It is known that both Boards, in making their recommendation, took into careful consideration the progress being made by European powers in building up their navies.

It will be noticed that the Board on Construction, which meets at the Navy Department, did not recommend the construction of either torpedo-boats or torpedo-boat destroyers. The members of this Board, as well as the Secretary of the Navy, are not in favor of this style of craft, and in all probability this administration will not recommend the building of any further craft of the torpedo-boat class. These vessels deteriorate very rapidly when not in service and their enforced idleness during the winter months has a very ruinous effect upon the

machinery. There was a practical unanimity of opinion among the members of the Board that the usefulness of the torpedo-boat type had not been determined to the satisfaction of this country, and, indeed, one member of the Board went so far as to state that he believed they were more trouble than they were worth. The results of the Spanish War did not by any means prove their usefulness.

CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The sensational report published on Nov. 9 that Generals MacArthur, Bates and Grant would be recalled from the Philippines and that General Chaffee would be assigned to the chief command there was promptly denied at the War Department. To a representative of the Army and Navy Journal Major General Corbin said:

"There is no intention of recalling Generals MacArthur, Bates and Grant and assigning General Chaffee as commanding officer in the Philippines. General Chaffee will, for the present, remain in China, and General MacArthur in Manila in his present capacity. All reports to the contrary are false."

Immediately upon his return to the War Department the Secretary of War cabled to General MacArthur instructions of a definite nature to push the campaign against the insurgents with all possible vigor. In order to give General MacArthur a sufficient force to follow these directions the plans of the Department respecting the transfer home of the Volunteer troops have been changed, and now, unless something unforeseen happens, no Volunteer organization will be ordered home for muster out of service prior to Jan. 1. It is hoped that during the next two months the rebellion in the Philippine Islands may be crushed, as it has always been understood by the authorities that the result of the recent election would have a discouraging effect upon the insurgents.

Under the recent instructions, General MacArthur will strengthen his forces at various weak points and attack the insurgents on every hand. There is to be no more of "Amigo" excuses, which have so often operated to the disadvantage of our troops, but an active campaign of the most aggressive nature and of the most military kind will be conducted in every part of the island.

The Quartermaster's Department has informed the Secretary of War it will be possible to bring home all of the Volunteer Army in three months time, so if a beginning is made at the first of the year the entire force will be in San Francisco by April 1. A speedy termination of the insurrection may now be looked for, and once again operations in the Philippine Islands will be the center of interest throughout this country.

There is no dissatisfaction being expressed in the War Department as to the manner in which General MacArthur has conducted the campaign, but the successes of the Filipinos have conclusively shown that the time has arrived when more aggressive operations would be in order.

It is stated at the War Department that Colonel Spurgin's relief from duty as Collector of Customs of the port of Manila was due entirely to his physical condition, which has never been good since the death of his son.

A special despatch to the "Evening Post" from Washington says: "Our Government is about to move for the suppression of the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong. It will address a note to the British Government calling its attention to the Junta as a breeding ground of Filipino rebellion against the United States, and clearly outside of the pale of international propriety, and will call for its suppression as a matter of comity if not of right. Whether the admission will be made that there is a state of war in the archipelago for the sake of basing a demand on the ground of violated neutrality, cannot be ascertained at this time."

A meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations was held in New York City on the evening of Nov. 8 at the house of Mrs. Hugh O'Neill, 143 West Fifty-seventh street. Among the speakers were Rear Admirals Barker and Farquhar, Mr. Millar, of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Smith, of the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn. Mr. Millar spoke of the need sailors have for the interest and influence of women, and added that other nations are ahead of us in this line of work. The Spanish War aroused public interest in our sailors. Near the Brooklyn Navy Yard the foundations of the fine new building for their benefit are already laid. This building is intended to counteract the influence of the forty-five saloons within a radius of a few blocks of the Navy Yard. Admiral Barker emphasized the need of such buildings, where sailors can feel at home. Admiral Farquhar said that formerly he had not altogether approved of the Y. M. C. A. but had changed his mind and joined it. Three hundred sailors of the New York had also joined.

The report of General MacArthur, which appears in another column, well merits careful perusal, not only for the clear presentation of the situation in the Philippines, but also for the literary style which will give it a high rank among Army reports. The analysis of Filipino character and aspirations is made with the speculative penetration of a philosopher, and the phraseology employed would do credit to one whose life's labors had been spent in the library and not in the changing scenes of Army life.

The regular annual lists of Army and Navy officers and their families residing in the District of Columbia will appear in a few days. That of the Army is being prepared in the Adjutant General's Office, and that of the Navy in the Bureau of Navigation. The Bureau of Navigation requests that naval officers residing in Washington furnish their names and addresses, with those of the members of their families.

The annual report of the Paymaster General of the Navy, just made public, is of general character, dealing with routine of department. It is recommended that the Pay Corps be increased commensurate with the Navy, and that pay clerks be given rank with provision for retirement.

A draft of 600 men to relieve sailors on the ships now at Manila will leave Washington, D. C., on the Buffalo on Dec. 1, meeting the Hartford and the Alliance at Trinidad and exchanging some of the landsmen on those ships for the China service.

An explosion occurred at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 5, in the drying room of the powder house in the grove at the armory of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The explosion wrecked the building. No one was injured. Excessive dry steam heat, which is sent through coils of pipe to dry out the fulminate used in the primers, it is said, caused the explosion.

According to Mr. Joseph Spencer Kennard, one of the American Commissioners at the Paris Exposition, who arrived at New York a few days since, Russia intends soon to order five more battleships from firms in the United States.

PERSONALS.

Chief Btsn. W. L. Hill, U. S. N., and wife, have returned to Portsmouth, N. H., from a tour of the south.

Capt. M. L. Johnson, U. S. N., was a visitor at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 3, from Boston.

Major J. A. Augur, 4th Cav., who sails for Manila on the Kilpatrick Nov. 13, reported at Governors Island Nov. 8.

Lieut. Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, U. S. A., is located permanently at 317 Clinton avenue, Oak Park, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, Ill.

Colonel Barlow, C. E., and the Misses Barlow have taken an apartment, No. 326 West 83d street, New York City, for the winter.

Mr. Alan C. Francklyn, who died Nov. 3 at Pittsburgh, Pa., was a son of the late Gen. John H. Francklyn, of the British Army.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, U. S. V., sailed from Taku for the United States Nov. 5, and is expected to arrive in San Francisco early in December.

Mrs. Mary Honey, who died in New York Nov. 6, was the wife of Col. R. Honey, former Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island and formerly an officer of the U. S. Army.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th U. S. Art., at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Oct. 29. The new arrival has been christened Theodore Frederick Straub.

Gen. Joseph W. Burke, a distinguished officer of the Ohio Volunteers during the Civil War, died in Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 7. At the time of his death he was Collector of the Port of Mobile.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and the officers of his department deserve much credit for admirable arrangements on Election day, whereby results were communicated with despatch at distant points.

Mrs. D. F. Tuxier, wife of Capt. D. F. Tuxier, the commander of the revenue cutter Grant, has returned to Port Townsend, Washington, after a year's absence, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Stimpson. Mrs. Tuxier was warmly welcomed by her friends.

Miss Gertrude Gold Shipman, who was married Nov. 7, at Christ Church, New York, to Mr. William Hubert Burr, is a daughter of the Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. D., D. C. L., and a sister of Chaplain Herbert Shipman, of the U. S. Military Academy. Both clergymen officiated at the wedding.

The proceedings of the court which recently tried Lieut. Patrick W. Hourigan, U. S. N., for drunkenness, have been received at the Navy Department. Upon the appeal of Mr. John Hourigan, brother of the defendant, the Department has granted permission for Major Chas. H. Lanchheimer, U. S. M. C., to make further arguments in defense of Lieutenant Hourigan.

A large party of Army officers, members of the Diplomatic Corps and persons not in official life, including a great many ladies, were guests on election night of Adjutant General Corbin at his office in the War Department. They received the returns over special wires. Secretary Root joined the party late in the evening and Secretary Hay received the election returns there also.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Nov. 7: Surg. Frank Anderson, U. S. N.; Col. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A.; Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. A.; Major D. J. Craigie, U. S. A.; Capt. E. A. Mearns, U. S. A.; Mrs. A. K. Arnold; Lieut. P. W. Arnold, U. S. A.; Paym. and Mrs. D. J. Craigie, Geo. R. Venable, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, U. S. N., and Mrs. H. E. Parmenter.

Lieut. Richard M. Cutts, U. S. M. C., and Miss Margaret M. Pitts, niece of Capt. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., were married on Oct. 31 at the home of the latter at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. The bride was attended by Miss Annie Miller, daughter of Admiral Miller; Miss Aubrey Lewis, daughter of Dr. Lewis, and Miss Eleanor Morrow, daughter of Judge Morrow, of San Francisco. The bridesmaids wore gowns of yellow and carried bunches of chrysanthemums of that color. They were met by the groom, attended by his cousin, Lieut. Murray Baldwin, U. S. A., as best man, and his ushers were Capt. H. C. Davis, Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt, of the Marine Corps, and Constr. J. E. McDonald, U. S. N. The gentlemen of the service wore their full dress uniforms. All the yard officers and their families were present, together with many guests from San Francisco, including Irving M. Scott, John J. Valentine, Dr. Smith and Turner Messersmith. Lieutenant and Mrs. Cutts' honeymoon was spent at Monterey.

Some 400 people including the ladies in the gallery, assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on Thursday evening, Nov. 9, to do honor to Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, on the anniversary of his 70th birthday. Senator Depew presided, and among the guests at the table were men distinguished in every department of civil and military life. These included Generals John R. Brooke, D. E. Sickles, Wager Swayne and C. H. Carlton; Colonels C. I. Wilson and Theodore A. Dodge, and Majors F. H. E. Epstein and R. M. Pratt, of the Army; Admiral A. S. Barker, Capt. A. T. Mahan, L. Chinery, H. E. Rhoades and H. T. Skelding, of the Navy; also Generals Joseph W. Plume and Daniel Appleton, of the National Guard; ex-Secretary Alger and Tracy. The speakers were: Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Thos. B. Reed, Gen. G. M. Dodge, Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.; Comte de Sahune de Lafayette, Booker T. Washington, Rev. J. H. Burrows, of Oberlin College; Bishop Gaines, of Georgia; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Gen. Wager Swayne, who presented to General Howard a handsome album, who received it with an appropriate response. The General's name and the occasion of the presentation are on the outside of the album in letters of gold, and it is embellished with the coat of arms of the Howard family. General Howard's diploma, his commissions in the Army, resolutions of Congress and of the State of Maine, his medals, and portraits of him at different periods of his life. There is a fine portrait of General Howard on the front page, a brief history of his life, and following these are testimonials from many societies, universities, colleges and individuals.

PERSONALS.

Comdr. B. S. Richards, U. S. N., is at 2017 Q street, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. W. C. Read, 36th Vol. Inf., is at 1323 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

Capt. R. L. Brown, U. S. A., has left Buckhannon, W. Va., for Sheridan, Wyo.

Lieut. A. G. Jenkins, 1st Art., on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., is a recent visitor to Easley, S. C.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry, widow of General Henry, has left Tarrytown, N. Y., for 129 East 40th street, New York City.

Mrs. H. C. Foote, wife of Major Foote, U. S. A., who is on duty in China, is in San Francisco stopping at "Hotel Richelieu."

Capt. Richard Rush, U. S. N., recently at Catskill, N. Y., is at present stopping at 1831 Jefferson place, Washington, D. C.

Capt. E. B. Fuller, 7th Cav., visiting at Clemson College, S. C., has received an extension of leave.

Capt. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf., commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., visited friends at Fort Columbus and New York this week.

Major W. J. Turner, 6th Inf., now at Fort Thomas, Ky., is expected in Washington, D. C., next week, to be examined for retirement.

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., is expected to leave Fort Barrancas, Fla., soon, on a short visit to his family at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Gen. William Sinclair, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sinclair are settled for the winter at The Bancroft, H and 18th streets, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. A. N. McClure, 5th Cav., has been called to Louisville, Ky., by the recent death of his father, Col. Daniel McClure, U. S. A., retired.

Major Geo. Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., and family are now pleasantly located at 1314 19th street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. L. Donovan, 22d Inf., who is still unable to resume active duty, will spend the winter on leave. His last address was Columbia Barracks, Ohio.

Capt. J. Mc A. Webster, U. S. A., has left New York city with his wife and daughter for a visit to Steubenville, Ohio, his address being 911 North 4th street.

Secretary of War Elihu Root was among the distinguished personages who acted as pall bearers at the funeral, Nov. 5, of former Mayor William L. Strong of New York.

Capt. H. Marcotte, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte are at 43 W. 27th street, New York City. They sail for St. Augustine, Florida, on Clyde steamship Iroquois, Nov. 13.

Capt. E. P. Andrews, 5th Cav., an officer of energy and experience, has been appointed regimental adjutant by Colonel Rafferty, who has also appointed Lieut. S. H. Elliott regimental commissary.

Col. A. Hartsuff, Asst. Surgeon General, U. S. A., wife and daughters were booked to sail on the Columbia from New York Wednesday, Nov. 7, for Gibraltar, Naples, Athens, Cairo, Bombay, and probably around the world.

Mrs. B. B. Hyer, wife of Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th U. S. Cav., left Montclair, N. J., on Oct. 6 for Nagasaki, Japan, via San Francisco, Cal. She sailed on the transport Grant for Manila, which left San Francisco on Oct. 16.

Mrs. A. M. Cook, wife of Lieut. A. M. Cook, U. S. N., 128 Freemason street, Norfolk, has returned there after spending the summer in the Virginia mountains and several months with Mr. Cook's family in Chicago. Lieutenant Cook is on the Nashville.

Lieut.-Comdr. George M. Stoney, U. S. N., executive officer of the Solace, fell through a hatchway on that vessel Oct. 24 at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and fractured two bones in the back of his hand. His injuries were attended to and later he went to San Francisco.

Chaplain J. H. Macomber, U. S. A., and family, after a pleasant summer visiting old friends and relatives in Minnesota, Illinois, Vermont, New York, etc., have finally settled down for a few months in Boston, Mass., with quarters at the Hotel Westland, where Miss Macomber, daughter of the worthy chaplain, has taken up some special studies.

Miss Edith Goodman, daughter of Major T. C. Goodman, Paymaster, U. S. V., was thrown from her horse while riding in Manila a few weeks ago. Her mount had become frightened and unseated his rider, while dashing at full speed. Miss Goodman was thrown in front of the horse, which, luckily, cleared her, and her worst injury was a slight bruise over her eye and a painful shaking up.

In correcting a typographical error in proof, in our last issue just before going to press, the word "retired" was through some inadvertence of the compositor, added after the name of Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. N., commanding the North Atlantic Station, and who recently transferred his flag from the New York to the Kearsarge. On the same page, in another item, the Admiral is correctly referred to.

Mrs. William Kneedler, wife of Asst. Surg. Kneedler, U. S. A., has purchased one of the handsomest boulevard lots at Coronado, California. The property is generally known as the Hood Wright place, located on the corner of Boulevard and Loma avenues. Work will be begun immediately upon a cottage on the lot, as Mrs. Kneedler and her daughters expect to remain in Coronado awaiting Dr. Kneedler's return from the Philippines.

The American Army and Navy Aid Society has elected the following new officers: President, Gen. Egbert Viele; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mrs. George Perkins Lawton and Mrs. J. H. Bailey; Secretary, Capt. William B. Thomas; Treasurer, Dr. William Gillette; Members of the Council, Mrs. J. B. Meyer, Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Frederick Swift, Mrs. Charles Sprague, Mrs. J. W. Keller and Mrs. James Branch.

The engagement is announced of Miss Augusta Little, younger daughter of Lieut. William McCarty Little, U. S. N., and Mrs. Little, and Col. Reginald Norman. Miss Little is a handsome girl, and a general favorite in Army and Navy circles. Her sister is Mrs. Edward D. Boit, who passes the winter abroad and the summer at Newport. Her father is a retired officer of the Navy, and is commander of the Rhode Island Naval Militia. Colonel Norman is the youngest of the eight living children of the late George H. Norman, who died at Palm Beach, Fla., a year ago, leaving an estate estimated to be worth \$12,000,000. He was on the Staff of Gov. Elisha Dyer, and resigned to become an officer in the Volunteer Navy in the war with Spain.

Capt. James E. Pilcher, U. S. A., lately retired from active service, is at Carlisle, Pa.

Prof. H. D. Todd, U. S. N., should be addressed at The Bancroft, Washington, D. C.

Col. H. C. Hashbrouck, 7th Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 5, on a short leave of absence.

Capt. Colop Augur, U. S. A., has located permanently at 1217 Church street, Evanston, Ill.

Lieut. F. R. DeFunak, Jr., 11th Inf., visiting in New London, Conn., has received an extension of leave.

The Right Hon. William St. John Broderick is Secretary of State for War in England's new Cabinet just formed.

We regret to learn from Havana that Col. W. L. Haskin, 2d Art., is down with a slight attack of yellow fever.

Capt. David Price, 1st Art., on leave from Sullivan's Island, S. C., is visiting at 19 West 38th street, New York City.

Capt. E. T. Brown, 7th Art., rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week, from a pleasant trip to Fort Adams, R. I.

Lieut. B. H. Watkins, 15th Inf., on a short leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., is visiting at Williamsburg, Whitley Co., Kentucky.

The hearing of the Carter case has been postponed by Judge Thayer, upon the motion of the Department of Justice, until Nov. 25.

Mrs. P. E. Traub, wife of Capt. P. E. Traub, and child will sail on the Kilpatrick to join Lieutenant Traub in the Philippines.

Major George Richards, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, is a recent arrival in Washington, D. C., from service in the Philippines.

The Manila papers of Sept. 29 announced the birth of a seven pound baby girl to Mrs. Baker, wife of Capt. D. J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf.

Lieut. S. M. Kochersperger, 7th Cav., on leave and visiting at 1734 N. 7th street, Philadelphia, has had his leave extended on account of sickness.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas M. Lippitt, United States Navy, who was severely wounded at Pekin, China, has arrived at Yokohama, Japan, for treatment.

Capt. P. C. Harris, 9th Inf., on duty in Buffalo with the Pan-American Exposition, is a recent visitor in New York on business connected with the Exposition.

Capt. G. M. Wells, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Nov. 3, from Porto Rico, and has taken charge of the medical department at that post.

Paym. H. T. Skelding, U. S. N., is at present residing in New York City at 101 East 26th street. It has been incorrectly stated that he was on an extended tour abroad.

Capt. J. A. Lundein, 7th Art., Commandant of Fort Greble, R. I., is a recent visitor at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., to locate the site of officers' quarters to be erected there.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, Surgeon, whose duties in Havana have been especially arduous, will shortly arrive in Baltimore for duty at Fort McHenry, where his duties will be less exacting.

Capt. Will T. May, 15th Inf., recently called to Crawfordsville, Ind., by the death of his father, Dr. W. L. May, rejoined at Plattburg Barracks this week and resumed command of the post.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and his daughter, Miss Julia, who have been spending a pleasant time at Highland Falls, N. Y., are now settled for the winter at The Albion, Baltimore, Md.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in opening, Nov. 5, the Constitutional Convention assembled in the Marti Theatre, Havana, made a profound and agreeable impression by his remarks, which were followed by prolonged applause.

Lieut. Col. W. O. Cavenagh, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, who was recently "removed" from the British Army, was the first officer of so high a rank as that of lieutenant colonel to be "removed" for a full quarter of a century.

Mr. Israel C. Putnam, who has just resigned from the Army (lieutenant, 6th Inf.), was married Nov. 5 in New York to Miss Louisa Carleton, daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Carleton of 27 West 37th street. It was a quiet wedding, Mr. Putnam having only recently lost his mother.

Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, is expected to sail from New York Nov. 14, accompanied by Major J. A. Johnston, A. A. G., on a short trip to Europe. We know of no officer of the Government during the Spanish-American War and since that has so well earned a vacation as General Corbin.

Capt. Edward T. Strong, U. S. N., who has been in command of the U. S. S. Monadnock on the Asiatic station and has been on the sick list, has been ordered before the Retiring Board for examination. Captain Strong is the third commander of that vessel who has become physically disabled within the past two years.

Army Officers now residing in New York are: Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, Waldorf-Astoria; Capt. F. M. Gibson, Park Avenue; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Lieut. E. M. Leary, Grand Hotel; Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Hoffman House; Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Holland House; Capt. A. M. Fuller, Imperial Hotel.

Col. E. P. Ewers, 10th Inf., U. S. A., sailed from New York Nov. 7 for Cuba with his niece, Miss Alice Lyblynn Gerling. Although far from being well, Col. Ewers hopes the mild climate of Pasa Caballos will be beneficial to him. He still suffers with severe pains in his back and side, the result of an accident Aug. 1, 1900, and as he only has a little over five months to serve on the active list, he desires to be on duty when the time comes for him to be retired.

A correspondent signing himself, "One of the Boys in Blue," writes from Chicago in praise of what philanthropic women have done for the Army and says: "In my own personal experience I know of one lady here in Chicago who has given in every way and has worked for our soldiers far beyond her means and strength. Many a boy in far away China will remember the name of Mrs. H. C. Chadbourne as dearly as they will their own mother's, for she has been in closer touch with our boys than any lady I have met during my military life, which is six years in the service. She has herself a boy in the Hospital Corps, who is now in the Philippines and who served in Cuba with the 1st Illinois Volunteers. She deserves all praise. She sent twelve large boxes of books and reading matter to twelve different regiments, music to their bands, and games and stationery, all of which she solicited herself, and the Government sent out for her, free of charge, through the office of the Department of the Lakes."

Lieut. S. F. McClure, U. S. A., should be addressed at Danville, Pa.

A handsome daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d U. S. Inf., at Cincinnati Nov. 6.

Mrs. O'Neil, wife of Admiral O'Neil, U. S. N., has as her guest Mrs. T. G. Frothingham of Boston, Mass.

Major Douglass Scott, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. and Miss Scott will pass the coming winter in Coburg, Canada.

Mrs. Audenried has returned to her home in Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C., after a short visit to Philadelphia.

Major H. M. Kendall, U. S. A., has left Sacket Harbor, N. Y., for 1812 H street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Sheridan and her daughter, Miss Mary Sheridan, have been on a visit to West Point, where her son is one of the cadets.

Capt. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art., rejoined at Sullivan's Island, S. C., Nov. 3, from a short leave of absence spent in Washington; D. C.

Lieut. P. C. Hains, 7th Art., on leave from Fort Banks, Mass., is visiting Gen. P. C. Hains, C. E., at 812 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Clinton Gardner, the brother of the wife of Admiral Almy, has returned from South America on a visit to his family, who are now in New York.

Major John B. Rodman, U. S. A., passed several days in Washington, D. C., visiting relatives prior to his departure for Manila, where he will join his regiment.

Gen. B. C. Card, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. and the Misses Card have returned to their home in N street N. W., Washington, D. C., after passing the summer in Coburg, Canada.

Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet, U. S. A., has gone with her three youngest children to join her husband in Cuba. Their eldest son, Stewart, remained at school in New Rochelle, New York.

Capt. G. W. S. Stevens, Signal Corps, U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 6th Art.), was expected in New York this week preparatory to sailing Nov. 13 on the Kilpatrick for Manila to report to General MacArthur for duty.

Second Lieut. P. M. Rixey, U. S. M. C., who has been assigned to duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction previous to detail for duty with his corps, is a nephew of Med. Insp. P. M. Rixey, U. S. N., of the U. S. Naval Dispensary.

Mrs. Earl English, widow of the late Admiral English, U. S. N., is still visiting her daughter, Mrs. Russell Smith, at Culpepper, Va., but will join her daughter, Mrs. Rixey, wife of Dr. M. P. Rixey, U. S. N., in Washington, D. C., in the winter.

Chief Engineer William W. Dungan, U. S. N. (retired), resides in Baltimore, Md., and is a frequent visitor to the Branch Hydrographic Office in that city, a liking for sea-faring subjects keeping him in touch with all naval affairs in spite of the ability to take his otium cum dignitate.

Samuel Smith, a coal passer on the U. S. S. Kearsarge, while on his way from the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, to Manhattan, stuck his head out of a window of a trolley car on the bridge and it came in contact with one of the pillars. His skull was fractured, and he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

"Tommy" Phelps, commander, U. S. N., is in receipt of many congratulations over his recent promotion to the rank of commander, but the congratulations are tinged with the regret that the new rank will probably take him away from the Mare Island Yard, where he is such a favorite. Commander Phelps is the son of Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps, U. S. N. (retired).

Paym. Martin M. Ramsay, U. S. N., who is attached to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, Washington, D. C., and also performs the duty of assistant to the purchasing department of the Paymaster General's Office at the Navy Department, is a son of Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, U. S. N. (retired). Paymaster Ramsay's Washington address is 1620 Twenty-second street, N. W.

In the opinion of the "United Service Gazette," if there is a soldier in South Africa who has made a really great reputation out of the war it is General French. His relief of Kimberley was the turn of the tide in favor of the British forces. He has never been out-maneuvered or seriously checked by the Boers, and his record in South Africa has been an unbroken line of successes.

Med. Insp. Geo. P. Bradley, U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Bradley, has gone to Fryeburg, Me., for a visit to members of his family. Medical Inspector Bradley enjoyed the tour of duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard very much, not only on account of a personal liking for the station, but because of the benefit derived by Mrs. Bradley from the equable climate and the prevailing low temperature found at the yard.

Asst. Engineer H. E. Rhoades, U. S. N., retired, continues on the staff of the New York "Tribune," but makes his home in the charming suburban village of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., his address being, during the winter, 141 South Second street, in that thriving little place. Mr. Rhoades is in charge of the marine column of the "Tribune," and also has charge of "Naval Affairs" and service news in general.

Lieut. W. Strother Smith, U. S. N., en route to Asiatic waters will arrive at Manila about the last of November or the first of December. Mrs. Smith and daughter will spend the winter in Washington, but she intends to join her husband some time during the last year of his cruise for a tour of Japan. The friends of Lieutenant and Mrs. Smith will be pleased to learn of the restoration of her health during the summer just passed.

Among those who sailed for Manila Nov. 21 on the Sherman were: Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Shillcock, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Scott, Miss Castle, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Lassiter, Mrs. Newbold, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Goe, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Howssman, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. Wagner. Among the officers were: Capt. D. F. Anglim and Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton. There were besides 223 recruits.

Capt. J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., has since being relieved from duty in San Juan de Porto Rico, taken up his residence in his native town of South Bend, Ind., where he will await orders for other duty. Captain Dayton was a keen observer of affairs while on duty in our island dependency, and has expressed much admiration for the better class of natives of Porto Rico. Their contact with Americans of the better sort has freed their minds of many prejudices instilled by Spanish misrule, and there is every prospect for a fine future for this lovely island.

Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Goodloe have returned to their home, 1103 16th street N. W., Washington, D. C., from their country seat.

Mrs. Doyen, wife of Major Chas. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., is a daughter of the late Professor Fay, of Annaopolis, so well-known to several generations of Academy graduates.

Among the debutantes of the coming winter are Miss Katharine Ward, daughter of Colonel Ward, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ward, and Miss Louise Leiber, daughter of General Leiber, U. S. A., and Mrs. Leiber.

1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, U. S. M. C., is in command of the marine guard attached to the U. S. transport Solace, which recently sailed from San Francisco for Manila, calling at Guam and Honolulu en route.

Comdr. Chas. W. Rae, U. S. N., is attached to the Board of Naval Examiners, Washington, D. C., in the capacity of engineering expert, and has, in addition, the duty of expert assistant to the Civil Service Commission.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Van Vliet have returned to Washington, D. C., from their summer home at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, and are at 819 15th street N. W., for the winter. Dr. F. C. Van Vliet and Mrs. Van Vliet and family will join them in December.

Mrs. Charles Poore, the mother of Mrs. M. P. Mauis, will sail for Europe during the present month to take her young daughter, Miss Anita Poore, to school in Paris. Miss Glover, the daughter of Mr. C. C. Glover, and Miss Bessie Ashton will accompany Mrs. and Miss Poore.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Daniel McClure, U. S. Army, retired, who died at Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 31, of pneumonia, was well known in New York City. He was born in Indiana, was graduated from West Point in 1849 and appointed to the Mounted Rifles, but resigned Nov. 30, 1850, and was prominent in State affairs in Indiana from that time forward until 1858, when he again entered the Army as major and paymaster. He served with distinction during the War on the Staffs of various general officers, attained the grade of colonel and assistant paymaster general in July, 1886, and was retired for age Dec. 30, 1888, and took up his residence in Louisville. For his services during the War he received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

Dr. Louis W. Read, who died at Morristown, Pa., served during the Civil War as major and surgeon of Volunteers, and in December, 1863, was the surgeon who removed a bullet from the body of Major-Gen. Hancock, who had been wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel at the close of the War, and was afterwards surgeon-general of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Fred M. Page, of the Porto Rican Volunteers, who died of yellow fever at Havana on Oct. 26, like Major Peterson, whose death preceded his by a few days, was noted for his sobriety. The Havana "Post" said in the course of a long eulogy upon him: "The death of Capt. Fred Page should impress upon the young officers that a high reward for an American soldier and officer is the approbation and appreciation of good people of faithful, clean, sober, efficient service at one's post of duty." The "News" of San Juan, Porto Rico, says that Captain Page's father was before the Civil War an old and distinguished officer of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy, but resigning at the outbreak of the war, threw his fortunes with the South and served with the Confederate Navy.

The Manila "American" of Sept. 29 said: "The S. S. Don Francisco, which arrived at noon, yesterday, from Batangas, brought the body of 2d Lieut. James Daniel, Co. G, 12th Inf. Lieutenant Daniel had made a successful capture of some insurgent arms, among which was a revolver. The lieutenant had been examining the captured weapon, and was confident he had removed all the charges. Unfortunately one cartridge remained in the cylinder and, in trying the trigger movement, the cartridge was exploded, the bullet striking the officer in the right temple, penetrating the brain and causing instant death. Lieutenant Daniel had but lately joined Co. G, and his death is much regretted by his brother officers."

2d Lieut. William D. Pasco, 18th U. S. Inf., who was killed Oct. 29, near Quaterno, Philippines, was a son of former Senator Pasco of Florida, now a member of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission. He was appointed July 2, 1898, 2d Lieutenant, U. S. Vol. Engineers, and on July 1, 1899, was appointed from civil life, 2d Lieutenant 18th U. S. Inf. He was a bright young officer.

Assistant Surgeon Stanley MacC. Stuart, 11th Cav., U. S. V., who died Nov. 6, 1900, at Santa Cruz, Luzon, P. I., as result of his being thrown from his horse, was appointed from the District of Columbia, March 16 last. His death was reported by General MacArthur on Nov. 6.

William F. Welcker, emeritus professor in the University of California, who died Nov. 3 at Berkeley, Calif., aged 70, was graduated from West Point in 1851, promoted to the Ordnance Department, attained a 1st Lieutenantcy in 1855 and left the service July 22, 1861, and took part with the Confederacy. He settled on the Pacific Coast after the Civil War and has since held many prominent public positions.

Mrs. Mary Peary, mother of Lieut. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., now in the Arctic regions, died at her home in South Portland, Me., Nov. 5. Mrs. Peary was seventy-three years old. Besides two nieces and her only son, a sister and a brother survive her.

Acting Adj't. Gen. F. G. Byrd, of Georgia, in official orders announcing the death at Sunny Side, Ga., on Oct. 5, 1900, of Brig. Gen. Jno. McIntosh Kell, Adj'tant General Georgia State Troops, among other things says: "General Kell was born at Laurel Grove, near Darien, McIntosh County, Ga., on January 26, 1823. He entered the U. S. Navy in 1841, or before the creation of the Naval Academy. In 1846 he entered the Naval Academy, graduating from that grand institution as No. 27 in a class of more than 200 men. He saw active service, on both sea and land, in the war with Mexico. He was in the U. S. Navy in the Japan expedition and with the expedition to Paraguay. In 1859, after nearly 20 years of service on the sea, he received his first assignment to shore duty. The war of secession found him on duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard. When his native State, Georgia, seceded from the U. S. Navy." The order says: "The record of John McIntosh Kell, as an officer in the Confederate States Navy, is imperishably linked with the undying fame achieved by such heroes of the sea as never before warred with overwhelming odds. The next in command, and right arm of the immortal Semmes, his life's history through the 60's is too familiar to Georgians to need recounting here. His marked characteristics were all those traits which go to make up the noble of heart and the really brave, chief among them being his love

of duty and unvarying gentleness of manner. While laboring, in season and out, for the upbuilding of the State Militia he never once forgot his comrades of the 60's, and to the last spoke of them as 'my brothers of the Confederacy.' His dying request that he might be buried in a uniform of Confederate gray was complied with."

TROOPS REQUIRED FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

An officer of the Regular Army whose long experience and sound judgment give great weight to what he says writes from the Philippines as follows:

The enemy were never so active and enterprising as since the Presidential conventions, and our casualties not so large, even during our most active operations. He thinks he is aiding Bryan's election. We have bitten off more than we can chew and must have more troops or let go of some places—which would be death to all who had shown, or suspected of having shown, friendliness to Americans. We grabbed so many places during the stampede and scattering of the enemy last winter that all garrisons are small, and to hold places and operate forces, escorts, etc., must be very small—indeed, large forces find nothing. If McKinley is elected it will undoubtedly discourage the Filipinos by convincing some that the people approve and will continue to hold the islands, but the great body of the insurrectos and the lawless element will delight in disturbance. Ninety per cent. of the people would like peace at any price, but the other ten per cent. influences and intimidates the rest. There will always be agitation, and the people will simply have to be held down for many years by military occupation, the same as the lower Rio Grande country is to this day, though many people in the United States don't know it.

The Regular Army will have to be increased. General Lawton said it needed 100,000 troops here. That means 150,000 for any other general, if not 200,000. There are military problems here towards whose solution no attempt has been made. What we will do in the interim of Volunteers leaving and arrival of new troops to be organized and trained, no one here can predict, except to abandon places, which would be infamous, as to try to hold all with half enough troops would simply encourage the enemy to persist in their efforts.

Especially should the cavalry be increased. Cavalry squadrons, even troops, have taken the place of infantry regiments. At San Juan the cavalry dismounted took four of the five trenches manned by infantry with modern breech-loading rifles and there has been less talk about it than the one taken by all our infantry aided by some of the cavalry. The enemy confronted the infantry here four months, but just as soon as our cavalry commenced to move they disintegrated and stampeded, and the infantry simply had to "take" the towns after the cavalry had swept through or around them. And twenty 4th Cavalry men to-day occupy one turbulent district which was held down by a regiment of infantry. The most prejudiced "dough boys" now admit we need more cavalry; that is the arm of the service for this work. Cavalry can do anything the infantry can but charge bayonets, and a great deal it can't.

A PRAYER FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Some of your readers may be interested in knowing that by courtesy of Col. A. C. Girard, surgeon in command of the General Hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco, and by appointment of the Rt. Rev. Wm. F. Nichols, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of California, a clergyman is now making daily visits to the sick and wounded soldiers in that institution.

For the present I am doing this work, and I would esteem it a favor if you would allow me to say through your columns that I should be glad to be put into communication with the families of any sick soldiers here, or of any soldiers passing through here, in order that I may be of any service to them that may be within my power. The Bishop also wishes me to send you the enclosed prayer in the hope that you may see fit to publish it for the use of any persons interested.

MARDON D. WILSON.

Secretary Diocese of California and Visiting Clergyman at the General Hospital.

A Prayer for those absent on duty, set forth for use in the Diocese of California:

O Almighty God, in whose hand are all the corners of the earth, we commend to thy Fatherly protection thy servants, the soldiers, sailors and civilians of our country who are at this time imperilled by their duties on sea and on land (especially those for whom our prayers are desired). Guard them from sin, from sickness, from being stricken in battle and from sinking under the severities of the campaign. Quicken their fealty to Thee, together with their loyalty to the flag. May their sense of danger ever add strength to their faith, and seriousness to their repentance. Use them as instruments for the righteousness that exalteth a nation and for the spread of the Kingdom of Christ. Comfort the afflicted in hospitals, and the sorrowing households. Give us all brave faith and patience and help us to cast all our care upon Thee. And bring together in our homes those who are separated, with a new trust, and a new thankfulness for all Thy mercies, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.—Amen.

A FILIPINO U. S. MILITARY BAND.

The Manila papers tell of the success of Major Geo. T. Langhorne, 39th Vol. Inf., (Lieutenant 1st Cav.) in organizing a native military band at San Pablo, in the interior of Luzon. The major told the native musicians that if they would agree to play for the troops they would be uniformed in return for their services. Native prejudice against helping the Americans in any way had to be overcome, but Major Langhorne succeeded by applying his tact to the problem and, after many difficulties, was able to organize a band of 24 pieces. Instructors were detailed from the companies to drill them in the different movements and to teach them American airs. Now a visitor to San Pablo is surprised to see a Filipino band wearing khaki uniforms similar to those worn by the American troops, but made bright with decorations. They execute the different movements at dress parade or guard mount, playing, "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," or other American airs, while at retreat the garrison flag is lowered while the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner."

"Great praise is due Major Langhorne for this piece of work," says the Manila "Times," "for not only has it resulted in an organized and uniformed band which is the pride of the city and the delight of the troops, but it has, in a great measure, succeeded in eliminating the prejudice and hatred toward our troops in that section of the country."

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

CIRCULAR 29, NOV. 1, DEPT. OF EAST.
It having been reported that a large number of requisitions for Signal Corps supplies are being sent direct to the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in Washington, D. C., attention is invited to paragraph 1546, Army regulations, which requires that all requisitions must be approved by the department commander, in view of which they will be forwarded to these headquarters.

By command of Major General Brooke:
M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 117, SEPT. 25, M. G., P. I.
The provisional appointment by the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, in par. 9, S. O. No. 161, Headquarters Department of Southern Luzon, Sept. 22, 1900, of 1st Lieut. Thomas R. J. Campbell, 47th Inf. U. S. Vols., as Captain of the Port and Inspector of Customs at Cubat, Luzon, relieving 2d Lieut. Allen L. Briggs, 47th Inf., U. S. Vols., is confirmed.

By command of Major General MacArthur:
E. H. CROWDER, Lieut. Col. 29th Inf., U. S. V., Secy.

CIRCULAR 11, SEPT. 23, M. G., P. I.
Publishes a circular of the War Department relative to the Postal Service in the Philippine Islands.

CIRCULAR 12, SEPT. 24, M. G., P. I.
Relates to the submitting of estimates for Public Civil Funds and accounts of disbursing officers.

CIRCULAR 13, SEPT. 25, M. G., P. I.
Gives a list of school supplies which the Department of Education has on hand at the present time for distribution to the various districts in these islands.

G. O. 91, SEPT. 17, DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES.
Publishes the proceedings in the case of a native charged with murder, robbery, etc., and sentenced to 20 years' confinement before a military commission which convened at Salasa, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., of which Major William H. Bishop, 36th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf., was judge advocate. The accused were sentenced to be hung, but General MacArthur commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

G. O. 92, SEPT. 20, DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES.
Publishes the proceedings in the cases of two natives convicted of murder before a military commission at Binasan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., of which Major Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf., was judge advocate. The accused were sentenced to be hung, but General MacArthur commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

G. O. 94, SEPT. 22, DIVISION OF PHILIPPINES.
Existing orders requiring residents of the city of Manila to confine themselves to their houses after 11 o'clock p. m. are hereby amended to extend the hour to 12 o'clock midnight, after which hour the streets of the city will be cleared by the police. Saloons will be closed at 10 o'clock p. m. and the sale of liquors is prohibited after that hour.

By command of Major General MacArthur:
M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 68, SEPT. 22, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
Publishes the proceedings of trials of natives for murder, etc., before a military commission which convened at Tayabas, Province of Tayabas, and of which Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, 30th Inf., was president, and 2d Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, 30th Inf., was judge advocate. Major General J. C. Bates, U. S. V., in reviewing the cases says: "The record shows that the wives of the accused were permitted to testify for their husbands. This testimony should have been excluded. The evidence shows that the accused were guilty of a horrible murder. They assaulted and robbed their victim while the members of his family were near by. They knocked him down and mashed in his skull in the very presence of his daughter, and, as a result of these atrocious acts, he died shortly afterwards. The findings are 'guilty' throughout, but the sentence imposes only ten years' imprisonment. It is surprising to the department commander that the commission, after having had its attention called to the peculiar atrocity of the murder, should not, in its revision, have imposed a sentence somewhat commensurate with the horrible nature of the crime. The findings are approved. The sentence, though deemed inadequate, is approved in order that the accused may not entirely escape punishment, and will be duly executed. The Presidio de Manila, Manila, P. I., is designated as the place of confinement."

CIRCULAR 23, SEPT. 23, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
Directs that all requisitions for blanks, record books, etc., be forwarded direct to the adjutant general of the division.

CIR. 24, SEPT. 26, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
The following opinion of the chief surgeon of the department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:
"In my opinion, the drinking of rain water, unboiled, formate, is liable to be contaminated on the roofs of buildings in this country, where the soil itself is saturated with filth, owing to the vile sanitary habits of the natives, and in consequence the bacteria of typhoid fever, dysentery, the eggs lumbricoid worms, etc., can be carried directly to the roofs in the shape of dust in dry weather and in mud and fences carried by birds, rats, etc., and thus introduced into the unboiled water consumed by soldiers."

"Too much attention can not be given to the matter of boiling all drinking water."

In view of the above, the drinking of rain water, as well as water derived from other sources, without its first being boiled is strictly prohibited.

By command of Major General Bates:
ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 12, OCT. 27, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
Designates the months of December, 1900, January, February and March, 1901, as the annual season for officers' Lyceum in this department. As so few posts in the department have a sufficient number of officers to properly conduct a Lyceum, the exercises contemplated may merge with the post schools, which will be conducted in the months designated for the lyceum, officers on duty at each post giving personal instruction or reading an essay at least once each week to the enlisted force.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., commanding the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., Aide-de-camp, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., and return to St. Paul, Minn. (Oct. 21, D. D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General, U. S. V.,

will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and make the annual inspection. (Oct. 30, D. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Raymond Sulzer, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as quartermaster and commissary of the first transport taking supplies to the troops in China. (Sept. 23, D. P.)

The Q. M. D. will take charge of burial of Sergt. Henry Downs, U. S. A., retired. (Ft. McHenry.)

Major William H. Miller, Q. M., will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Auburn, Me., on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, and return to his present station. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Major William H. Miller, Q. M., U. S. A., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the purchase and manufacture of quartermaster's supplies for which contracts are awarded at Boston, Mass. (Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary Sergt. C. Clifton, 18th Inf., from Manila to San Francisco for retirement. (Sept. 19, D. P.)

Com. Sergt. Louis V. DeBirny will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, on the transport Sherman, to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

Major James N. Allison, C. S., Chief Commissary of the Department, to Seattle, Wash., on business connected with the supply of the U. S. transport Lawton, and return to Vancouver. (Oct. 27, D. Columbia.)

Com. Sergt. John O'Brien, now at Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, A. C. S., U. S. V., will report to the C. O. 3d District, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty as chief commissary of that district and depot commissary at Nueva Caceres, Province of Camarines Sur, Luzon. (Sept. 19, D. P.)

Com. Sergt. W. Reuter will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Ft. Washington, Nov. 5.)

Com. Sergt. John E. Wilson, Manila, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month and twelve days on account of sickness is granted Major Carroll Mercer, C. S., U. S. V. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. Henry Barrett (appointed Nov. 2, 1900, from battalion sergeant major, 18th Inf.), now in Manila, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. Hosp. Steward William S. Taberah, Hospital Corps, from duty at the Post Hospital, Jolo, Jolo, to Manila, for temporary duty. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

1st Lieut. William J. Calvert, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Hong Kong, China, for the purpose of studying the bubonic plague. (Sept. 24, D. P.)

Sick leave for one month with permission to visit Japan is granted Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (Sept. 23, D. P.)

The following named officers having arrived at Manila on the transport Aztec, will report for duty as indicated: A. A. Surg. Peter W. Beckman, to the chief surgeon of the division; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedin and 2d Lieuts. Godwin Ordway and Olaf Schwartzkoff, 3d Cav., will join their regiments. (Sept. 21, D. P.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons, recently arrived, will report for assignment to duty as indicated: William M. Roberts, F. M. Wall, Charles H. Stoeckle and Thomas J. Strong, to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon; William H. Teft, to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas; Edward E. Lamkin, to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo. (Sept. 21, D. P.)

Major Damaso T. Laine, Surgeon, U. S. V., will make an inventory of the personal effects of the late Capt. Frederick M. Page, Porto Rican Infantry. (Oct. 27, D. Cuba.)

Hosp. Steward Oscar Lind, now casually at Fort Columbus, N. Y., will proceed to Fort Wood, N. Y., for duty, relieving Hosp. Steward Charles T. Leonard. (Nov. 2, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Stanley S. Warren. (Oct. 26, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas C. Longino, now on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty during the absence of A. A. Surg. Stanley S. Warren. (Oct. 26, D. T.)

The following named medical officers and acting assistant surgeons will report on Sept. 30 to the C. O., transport Meade, scheduled to leave Manila Oct. 1, 1900, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on that vessel while en route, reporting, upon arrival, to the commanding general, Department of California, as indicated: Major Henry D. Thomason, surgeon, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Louis T. Hess, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and A. A. Surg. Charles F. de Mey, U. S. A., for instructions to return to this division; A. A. Surg. Jonas S. White, U. S. A., for annulment of contract. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Frank A. E. Disney, from duty in the Department of the Visayas, and will report to the chief surgeon of the division for instructions. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

Capt. Robert Calverley, 3d Inf., will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to discharge for disability. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

A. Hosp. Steward George P. Egan, Hospital Corps, from duty in the Department of Northern Luzon, and will report to the officer in charge of the medical supply depot of the division, Manila, for duty. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., assistant surgeon, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V., President of the Army Retiring Board, for examination by the board. (Sept. 19, D. P.)

Major William J. Wakeman, surgeon, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty. (Sept. 19, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Robert N. Winn, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., recently appointed, will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty. (Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., are ordered: A. A. Surg. Samuel S. Turner, from Chicago to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve Surg. Walter Whitney, who will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty, to relieve A. A. Surg. John E. Bingham. Surgeon Bingham will report by letter to the surgeon general of the Army for annulment of contract. (Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

The following acting assistant surgeons will report to the chief surgeon of the division for assignment to duty: Albert W. Dunn, David W. Overton, James W. Thornton, Frederick A. Dale, Graham E. Henson, James Keenan, Louis W. Pease, Harper Peddicord, Thornton W. Perkins, Francis M. Wells, John M. Feeney and Joseph Pinquard. (Sept. 24, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. John L. Nicholson, U. S. A., to temporary duty on the transport Port Stephens, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 24, D. C.)

The seven days' leave granted A. A. Surg. George Newlove, U. S. A., is extended three days. (Oct. 26, D. Mo.)

Major Lawrence C. Carr, surgeon, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon Department of Eastern Cuba, will repair to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Wolfe, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to Fort Hamilton, New York, for duty, and A. A. Surg. William H. Brooks, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, New York, to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Lieutenant Wolfe, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty with troops destined for the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two days is granted A. A. Surg. J. W. Hatt. (Ft. Washington, Nov. 5.)

A. A. Surg. D. M. Roberts is detailed exchange officer. (Ft. Howard, Nov. 5.)

Leave from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1900, inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert N. Winn, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Oscar Lind, Fort Columbus, N. Y., from further duty in Division of Cuba to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to duty. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

A. Hosp. Steward H. A. Sherrard, to temporary duty on the transport Sherman, to sail from San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, assistant surgeon, and A. A. Surg. Edmund Barry, U. S. A., to temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Sherman, to sail Nov. 1 for the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Henry R. Carter, Jr., U. S. A., from temporary duty at Seattle, Wash., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Par. 12, S. O. 256, Oct. 31, 1900, H. Q. A., relating to Major Jefferson R. Keen, surgeon, U. S. V., and Capt. George J. Newgarden, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is revoked. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. J. J. Shafer, U. S. A. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Charles N. Barney, U. S. A., to Fort Dade, Fla., for temporary duty during the absence of A. A. Surg. J. J. Shafer, U. S. A. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1900, is granted A. A. Surg. James H. McCall. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. William H. Brooks will proceed to Fort Schuyler, New York, in time to report in person to the C. O. of that post on Dec. 1, 1900, for temporary duty, and upon the completion of this duty will comply with the instructions contained in par. 14, S. O. 256, Nov. 2, 1900, H. Q. A., which is modified accordingly. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Major Seaton Norman, surg., U. S. V., recently appointed from capt. and asst. surg., 39th Inf., U. S. V., with rank from Oct. 30, 1900, and Capt. Edward G. Beeson, asst. surg., U. S. V., recently appointed from 1st lieut. and asst. surg., 39th Inf., U. S. V., with rank from Oct. 30, 1900, are assigned to the 39th Inf. (Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Isaac W. Brewer, asst. surg., U. S. V., recently appointed from 1st lieut. and asst. surg., 36th Inf., with rank from Oct. 12, 1900, is assigned to the 36th Inf., U. S. V.

Hosp. Steward Nicolas Lommel, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Walter L. Phares, now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is transferred to Fort Fremont, S. C., to relieve Act. Hosp. Steward George F. Flynn, Hospital Corps, who will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. R. H. Zauner will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., as witness. (Fort Du Pont, Nov. 6.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Thaddeus P. Varney, additional Paymaster, U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Sept. 19, D. P.)

Payments to troops in Department of Texas on the muster of Oct. 31, 1900, will be made as follows: By Major John L. Bullis, chief paymaster, in person, at Fort Sam Houston, and by check or in currency shipped by express at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh, Ringgold and Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (Oct. 26, D. T.)

The payment of troops in the Department of Dakota on the muster of Oct. 31, 1900, will be made by Major Herbert M. Lord, additional paymaster, U. S. V., as follows: At Forts Assiniboine, Harrison and Keogh, Montana; Fort Yates, North Dakota, and Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., in checks to be sent by mail or express, or in currency shipped by express; and at Fort Snelling, Minn., in person. (Oct. 30, D. D.)

The leave granted Major James W. Dawes, additional paymaster, U. S. V., is extended ten days. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Major C. Newbold, to Philippine Islands on transport Sherman, to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. William A. Marye, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed one visit each month during the months of November and December, 1900, from Fort Monroe Arsenal, Fort Monroe, to the works of the Petersburg Iron Works Company, Virginia, on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles in process of manufacture. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Surg. Joseph Lauzon will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn. (Fort Adams, Nov. 3.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. Clifton R. Berry, Signal Corps, U. S. V., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment at that hospital. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

1st Class Sergt. Harry W. Chadwick, Signal Corps, is transferred to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence granted Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, U. S. A., is extended for such time as may be necessary for him to return to Cuba on the transport Sedgwick, which sails from New York City, N. Y., on or about Nov. 2, 1900. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Signal Corps, U. S. V., having reported, will report to Col. Tully McCrea, 6th Art., on board the Kilpatrick for duty with recruits to sail on that vessel about Nov. 13 for the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 7, D. E.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain William D. McKinnon, U. S. A., from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

G. O. 15, Sept. 19, First Cavalry, on Board U. S. Transport Garonne, Batangas, Luzon, P. I.

It is with pleasure that the regimental commander announces to the troops of this command his pride and gratification at the excellent discipline and behavior shown by them on the long voyage from Seattle, U. S., to Manila, P. I. It is a credit to the regiment, and it should be remembered with pride that there has been practically no friction or trouble between men quartered together so closely under trying conditions for such a length of time.

The cheerfulness and willingness shown by both officers and enlisted men unloading the cargoes and landing the horses has been much appreciated, as has also the hard and arduous duty performed by Lieuts. Hickman and Tilford and the men with the horses on board the Pak Ling. It is hoped that this conduct may continue in the future and that the troops when separated may not only bring credit to themselves and their organization, but by their actions maintain the reputation the 1st Cav. has always had.

By order of Lieut. Col. Lebo:

S. B. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. and Sqd. Adjt., 1st Cav., Acting Adjt.

Sergt. Richard J. Gurnine, Troop M, 1st Cav., will report to examining board for examination. (Sept. 22, D. P.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Dept. of Texas will proceed to and make the annual inspection of the posts of Forts Bliss, Clark and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (Oct. 29, D. T.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

The C. O. at Nac, Province of Cavite, will send Corp. Charles H. A. Brooke, Troop B, 4th Cav., to report to the C. O. 4th Cav., Pasay Cavalry Barracks, for appointment as squadron sergeant major of the 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., vice Hughes, discharged. (4th Cav., Sept. 28, 1900, Dept. Southern Luzon.)

Capt. Charles H. A. Brooke, Troop B, 4th Cav., is appointed squadron sergeant major of the 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., vice Hughes, discharged. (4th Cav., Sept. 28, 1900, Pasay Cavalry Bks.)

2d Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., now at Chicago, Ill., waiting orders following the expiration of his sick leave of which he availed himself at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert N. McClure, 5th Cav. (Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. S. H. Elliott, Commissary, 5th Cav., is detailed

Exchange Officer and Treasurer. Capt. E. P. Andrus, Adjt., 5th Cav., is detailed Adjt., Rec. and Signal Officer. (Fort Myer, Nov. 2.)

Capt. McKinney S. Conover, Troop B, has been promoted sergeant.

9TH CAVALRY—COL. T. MCGREGOR.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Willard H. McCracken, 9th Cav., at the expiration of the sick leave granted him in previous orders. (Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of artillery target practice at the post, is granted Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art. (Nov. 5, D. E.)

Capt. John L. Chamberlain, 1st Art., is detailed as member of the G. C. M., Sullivan's Island, in place of Capt. David Price, 1st Art., relieved from the court. (Nov. 2, D. E.)

2d Lieut. A. G. Jenkins, 1st Art., is detailed summary court. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 2.)

Capt. F. McCormack, L, 1st Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

During the absence of Capt. D. Price, Q. M., 1st Art., Lieut. J. Hagood is detailed Q. M., Commissary and Treasurer. (Sullivan's Island, Nov. 4.)

1st Lieut. J. T. Martin, 1st Art., is detailed in charge of Post School Sergt. L. E. Black, D, is appointed school teacher. (Jackson Bks., Nov. 1.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. W. L. HASKIN.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of artillery target practice at the post, is granted Capt. W. L. Haskin, 2d Art., in charge of schools. (Fort Barrancas, Nov. 2.)

The leave granted to 1st Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d Art., is extended six days. (Oct. 31, D. Cuba.)

Major Benjamin K. Roberts, 2d Art., assistant to the inspector general of the division, will take station in Havana from Oct. 1, 1900. (Oct. 30, D. Cuba.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. J. B. RAWLES.

Capt. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., will perform the duties of Adj't., Eng. Officer during the absence of Capt. Wissler. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 28.)

Batts. L and O, 5th Art., now respectively at Fort Hancock and Fort Wadsworth, will proceed to San Juan, P. R., on the transport McClellan, scheduled to sail from New York for San Juan, Nov. 14, 1900. Upon arrival at San Juan the batteries will be reported by the senior officer present with them to the C. G. Dept. of Porto Rico, for assignment to stations. (Nov. 2, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, 3d Art., is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from this office, vice 1st Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art., relieved. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Sergts. S. L. Kemp and W. L. Borchardt, N, 3d Art., will report to board for examination for position of Post Q. M. Sergeant. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 4.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. J. I. RODGERS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., to take effect on or about the date of the departure of his battery for Porto Rico. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. John L. Tieron, 5th U. S. Art., will stand relieved from duty in Division of Philippines, Sept. 30. (Sept. 23, D. P.)

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art., is detailed summary court (Fort Hancock, Nov. 3.)

2d Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, 5th Art., is detailed Ord. Eng. and Signal Officer. (Fort Hancock, Oct. 31.)

Capt. A. B. Scott, 13th Inf., is detailed summary court officer. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 4.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

2d Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 15th Inf., is detailed temporarily Q. M., Commissary and Ord. Officer. (Fort Porter, Nov. 3.)

1st Lieut. E. A. Roche, 15th Inf., will proceed to the Buford en route to Manila. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 5.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. William F. Spurgin, 16th Inf. (Sept. 21, D. P.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. H. SMITH.

Leave for 2 days is granted 2d Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, 17th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 5.)

2d Lieut. E. R. McCabe, 17th Inf., is relieved so he may proceed to Manila on the Buford. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 6.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for ten days, to take effect Oct. 27, is granted 1st Lieut. Murray Baldwin, 18th Inf. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

The extension of sick leave granted Col. James M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf., is further extended four months. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., is further extended one month on account of sickness. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., acting Inspector general of the Dept., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for the purpose of inspecting unserviceable public property. (Oct. 29, D. Colo.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

1st Sergt. Elmer H. Hasty and Q. M. Sergt. Daniel Dolan, Co. K, 21st Inf., will report to examining board for examination. (Sept. 20, D. P.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. G. W. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf., is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. at Denver, Colo. (Oct. 28, D. Colo.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

The sick leave granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Par. 4, S. O. 205, Aug. 31, 1900, H. Q. A., relating to A. A. Surg. Henry R. Carter, Jr., U. S. A., is revoked. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

1st Lieut. H. L. Kinnison, 25th Inf., will join his regiment. (Sept. 19, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 25th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will conduct recruits to Seattle for transportation to Skagway, Alaska, on the steamer Dolphin, scheduled to leave Seattle, Oct. 30. Lieut. Clark will return to Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., now on sick leave in Washington, D. C., will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office for a period of six months. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. E. RICE.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Frank E. Edwards, 26th Inf., is extended to cover the date of his arrival at Iloilo, Panay, to which point he returns on the steamship Romulus, scheduled to sail from Manila Sept. 21. (Sept. 20, D. P.)

34TH INFANTRY—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Robert Calverley, 34th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Albert C. Thompson, Jr., 31st Inf., now in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to their homes for discharge, by reason of physical disability. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

39TH INFANTRY—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Sick leave for one month with permission to leave the limits of the Dept. and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Lee, battalion adjutant, 39th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 25, D. Cal.)

43D INFANTRY—COL. A. MURRAY.

Capt. William C. Dow, 43d Inf., is on account of physical disability discharged from the service of the U. S. to take effect Dec. 1, 1900. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

45TH INFANTRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Albert Steinhauser, 45th Inf., now in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to his home. (Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

48TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. DUVALL.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Smith, battalion adjutant, 48th Inf. (Sept. 21, D. P.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. C. J. Crane, 38th Inf.; Capt. O. J. Brown, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. O. Thornton, 38th Inf.; will convene at Lipa, Province of Batangas, Luzon, to examine W. C. O. for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeants. (Sept. 23, D. P.)

Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., Capt. William F. Lewis and 1st Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, Asst. Surgs. U. S. A., are relieved from duty as members of the examining board constituted by Par. 4, S. O. 337, Dec. 8, 1899, Dept. of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, and Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., 1st Lieuts. James S. Wilson and Clyde S. Ford, Asst. Surgs. U. S. A., are detailed as members thereof in their stead. (Sept. 24, D. P.)

A board of survey will meet on board the transport Kilpatrick, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, to verify the differences of quartermaster supplies invoiced to Capt. D. W. Arnold, Asst. Q. M. U. S. V., by Capt. Charles T. Baker, Asst. Q. M. U. S. V., and the quantities actually received. Detail—Capt. J. Rozier Clagett, 1st Lieut. George H. Shelton and 2d Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 11th Inf. (Nov. 2, D. E.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.; Major David B. Wilson, 25th Inf., is appointed to meet at Omaha Oct. 30, 1900, to examine George F. Dean, of Grand Island, Neb., formerly private, Co. H, 10th Michigan Cav., as to his qualifications for appointments as superintendent of a National Cemetery. (Oct. 22, D. Mo.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. A. C. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Major S. O. L. Potter, Surgeon, U. S. V., is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to examine into the physical condition of Capt. John A. Perry, 15th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

G. C. M. at Fort Grant, Ariz., the 5th of Nov. Detail—Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 5th Cav.; Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William D. Forsyth, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 5th Cav.; Judge Advocate. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

G. C. M. at Fort Riley, Kas., the 29th of Oct. Detail—Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, 4th Art.; Capt. Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art.; Capt. John R. Williams, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Andrew Moes, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry W. Butner, 3d Art.; 1d Lieut. James Goethe, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 7th Art.; Judge Advocate. (Oct. 25, D. Mo.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. George F. W. Miller, U. S. A. Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Com. Sergt. Marcus J. Polask, U. S. A., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Chief Musician Jose Rodriguez, 6th Art.; Chief Musician John W. Whiteley, 19th Inf.; 1st Sergt. John Healy, Batt. L, 3d Art.; 1st Sergt. Henry J. Smith, Co. C, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Charles Webster, Troop A, 8th Cav.; Private James Conklin, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Musician James W. Bryant, Co. D, 6th Inf.; Cook David B. Clark, Batt. G, 2d Art. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 12. Detail: Major E. Van A. Andruss, 4th Art.; Major William F. Stewart, 2d Art.; Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art.; Capt. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art.; Capt. Willoughby Walke, 2d Art.; Capt. John D. Barrette, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. John D. Todd, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, 1st Art.; J. A. (Nov. 7, D. E.)

CIRCULAR 40, NOV. 5, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of August 3, 1884, and paragraph 577 of the Regulations, to present date, is published for the information of all concerned.

G. O. 132, NOV. 5, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Describes lands placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition within the limits of the military reservation of Fort Sherman, Idaho. The lands in question are situated on the Coeur d'Alene Lake at the outlet of the Spokane River in Kootenai County, State of Idaho, in all 989.30 acres.

II.—Directs that all the lands included within the limits of the military reservation of Fort St. Michael, Alaska, except the island of St. Michael, and all other lands and islands lying within a radius of ten miles of the flag staff of the post of Fort St. Michael, Alaska, be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for the disposal of, being no longer required for military purposes.

CIRCULAR LETTER 15, OCT. 31, D. CUBA. Major Edwin St. J. Greble, A. A. G., U. S. V., Superintendent of the Department of Charities and Hospitals, will proceed to Matanzas and Cardenas, Cuba, for the purpose of inspecting the hospitals and asylums. (Oct. 31, D. Cuba.)

G. O. 5, 1st BRIGADE CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION Pekin, China, Sept. 22, 1900.

Par. 1.—All patrols and police when actually on duty as such in those sections of the Chinese and Tartar cities under American protection and control will wear a brassard on the left arm, upon which will be plainly inscribed "U. S. Police." When any organization or part of organization is relieved from police duty, such brassards will be turned over to the succeeding organization.

Par. 2.—No other U. S. soldiers than those regularly detailed for police duty will be permitted to bear armes or pistols—in those sections of the Chinese and Tartar cities under American control, except when regularly detailed for duty and under charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer.

Par. 3.—Attention is called to the fact that under the provisions of G. O. 100, A. G. O., 1883, including instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field, it is impossible for any officer or enlisted man to acquire a legal title to personal or public property taken or captured from the enemy or his subjects, except by purchase from the person owning it or at sale by proper authority. All such property already appropriated or in possession of any officer or enlisted man will be turned over to the brigade quartermaster for such disposal as he may be directed to make of it. Hereafter no private property of any kind will be taken except by written authority of the proper supply department, under the rules and regulations pertaining thereto. Provost marshals of districts, regimental, battalion and detachment commanders will be held responsible for the enforcement of this order. The brigade quartermaster will take account of all property turned over to him and the disposition thereof, and when sold will give proper bill of sale to purchaser.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson:

C. D. RHODES, 1st Lieut. 6th Cav., A. G.

CIRCULAR 4, 1ST BRIGADE CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION, Pekin, China, Sept. 24, 1900.

A suitable receptacle for trophies captured by the armies of the United States has been provided in the Culum Memorial Hall at West Point. It is believed that the present location of our Army furnishes exceptional opportunities for the collections of curious arms, ammunition, flags, equipments, uniforms and articles characteristic of the Chinese people. It is therefore suggested that all officers, whether graduates of the Military Academy or not, co-operate in collecting and forwarding to the quartermaster of this brigade articles of this character. These should be tagged with the name of the donor, and if possible the place and date of where captured or found.

C. D. RHODES, 1st Lieut. 6th Cav., A. G.

S. O. 9, 1ST BRIGADE CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION, Pekin, China, Sept. 27, 1900.

Confirms the oral instructions detailing Cos. E, F and H, 14th Inf., on provost guard in the Chinese City, under the orders of Capt. J. C. Tillson, 14th Inf., and Cos. A, C and H, U. S. M. C., on provost guard in the Tartar City, under the orders of Major L. W. Waller, U. S. M. C., and directs the C. O., 14th Inf., and Battalions of Marines, to relieve these companies from all regimental duty.

Staff of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., commanding 1st Brigade China Relief Expedition (including American section of City of Pekin): 1st Lieut. J. H. Reeves, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. G. S. Turner, 10th Inf., aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. Chas. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., adjutant general; Major W. B. Banister, U. S. V., chief surgeon; Capt. C. H. Martin, 14th Inf., provost marshal and brigade inspector; Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, U. S. V., chief Q. M.; 2d Lieut. L. M. Little, U. S. M. C., ordnance and engineer officer.

C. D. RHODES, 1st Lieut. 6th Cav., A. G.

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

All available casuals and recruits, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., belonging to organizations serving in the Philippine Islands or China, will be held in readiness to sail for Manila, P. I., on the Army transport Sherman Nov. 1. The following-named officers, now casually at the Presidio of San Francisco, are designated for service with the battalion: Capt. Daniel F. Angium, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. George A. Herbst, 23d Inf. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

Major General Shafter, U. S. V., Dept. of California, in S. O., dated Oct. 27, in referring to the case of Private G. Scott, Co. L, 8th Inf., sentenced to 3 years and 6 months by a G. C. M. for desertion and larceny, says: "The court erred in refusing to admit testimony as to a crime alleged to have been committed by the accused, which, if proved, might have furnished a motive for his desertion. The principle is, that where an extraneous crime forms part of the res gestae, evidence is not excluded simply because the crime is extraneous. Evidence, however, of a collateral extraneous crime is admissible to prove intent alone and not bad character, nor for the purpose merely to establish the collateral crime without showing any connection between it and the case under trial. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the sentence was approved Oct. 26, 1900, but so much thereof as related to confinement at hard labor was reduced to two (2) years. As modified, the sentence will be duly executed. Alcatraz Island, Cal., is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoner will be sent under suitable guard."

SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 5, H. Q. A.

The resignation by Chaplain Sewell N. Pilchard of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 8.

Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, A. Q. M., to Kansas City.

Leave, to include Dec. 15, is granted Major Joseph S. Wilkins, additional paymaster.

The leave granted Capt. Barrington K. West, C. S., is extended two months.

Acting Asst. Surg. Carle E. Bentley will perform the duties of examiner of recruits at Little Rock.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 26.

ALMOND BRANCH*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 30 for Seattle.

ARGYLL*—Sailed from Manila to Taku, China, Oct. 13.

ALGOA*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 29.

ATHENIAN*—Sailed from Manila Oct. 14 for Taku, China.

AZTEC*—Sailed from Manila Oct. 16 for San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—Sailed from Aden Nov. 6 for Manila.

HELGIAN KING*—Undergoing repairs at Hong Kong.

BUCKINGHAM*—Will sail from Seattle, Wash.

BUFORD—Sailed from New York for Manila Nov. 7.

CALIFORNIAN*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 4.

CONEMAUGH*—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Oct. 18.

CROOK—Arrived at New York Nov. 8.

EGBERT—At Taku, China.

FEDERICA*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 15.

FLINTSHIRE*—Out of charter at San Francisco, Cal.

GARONNE*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 7.

GRANT—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 16 for Manila.

HANCOCK—Arrived at Manila Oct. 28.

INDIANA—Sailed from Taku Oct. 10 for Nagasaki.

INGALIS—At San Juan, P. R.

KINTU CK*—Sailed from Manila Oct. 25 for Seattle.

KILPATRICK—To sail from New York for Manila Nov. 15.

KVARREN*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., to Alaskan points Sept. 19.

LAWTON—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 2.

LEELANAW*—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 10 for Manila.

LENNOX*—Sailed from Portland, Ore., Sept. 25 for Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Oct. 16 for San Francisco.

McCLELLAN—Arrived at New York Nov. 2.

McPHERSON—Sailed from New York Nov. 7 for Manila.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30.

OOPACK*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Oct. 19 for Kobe, Japan.

PAKLING*—Sailed from Nagasaki Sept. 24 for Taku.

PENNSYLVANIA*—At Manila, P. I.

PORT ALBERT*—Sailed from Seattle Sept. 23 for Manila.

PORT STEPHENS*—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 25 for Manila.

RAWLINS—Arrived at Santiago Nov. 8.

RELIEF—At Nagasaki.

ROSECRANS—At Taku, China.

SEDGWICK—Arrived at New York Oct. 22.

STRATHGYLE—Arrived at Manila Oct. 4.

BEWARD—Sailed from Seattle Sept. 3 for Cape Nome.

SIAM—Sailed from Manila to San Francisco Oct. 13.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SUMNER—Sailed from Manila Oct. 14 for Taku.

TERRY—At New

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

NOW FOR THE ARMY.

The victory at the polls, which has resulted in the choice of William McKinley as President for a second term, is one of the most decisive in American annals. It affords another illustration of the fact so often emphasized in our experience, that no party that seeks to take advantage of the embarrassment and mistakes of an administration engaged in a war involving the honor and interests of the country can ever hope to succeed in an appeal to popular suffrage.

In the confused medley of partisan cries that have disturbed the peace of the commonwealth during the past few months, it is difficult to say which one has been most effective in producing this result; what special declaration of party principles has had the most influence in determining votes for or against the defeated candidate. It is clear, however, that Mr. Bryan won no favor by his open declaration of hostility to the Regular Army, to military men and military ideas. The sturdy yeomen of this country are far too sensible to be fooled by the assertion that their liberties are in danger because we have on foreign soil, or even in the United States, soldiers in the proportion of one to each thousand of population, and the War Department may be assured that they will be sustained in the demand for at least this minimum number as a permanent establishment. For the present, at least, a still larger force is needed.

For the first time in its history of thirty-seven years, the Army and Navy Journal has found itself involved in the strife of political parties, and this not because we have departed in any way from our habitual policy of non-partisanship, but for the reason that we were recognized as the principal representative in the press of the military establishment against which the forces of disintegration and disorder were arrayed, joining in the assault upon the Army with representatives of the class of sentimental reformers who believe that the way to cure evils is to ignore them, and to refuse to provide against them. The combined efforts of these two classes produced little effect, for the outcry against our soldiers awakened no response in the hearts of the people; certainly none sufficient to win votes for the defeated candidate.

This fact is significant, and its meaning should not be lost sight of, especially at this time when the question of providing a sufficient Army to meet our National necessities is coming before Congress for settlement. Now that the election is over there is no further need of apologizing for the Army. The party in power can go forward with the full assurance that the country will sustain it in providing an adequate Army; in so reorganizing our military establishment that it shall be effective for the work imposed upon it by events over which it has had no control; which are, indeed, in the nature of a Providential demand for a sufficient force of trained and disciplined soldiers. The cry for sympathy and support in the work the country has placed upon them, which has come from Lawton and his dead and living compatriots, has been answered at the polls, and it will be well for our future if it is responded to by Congress in the same generous spirit.

The makeshift of an Army which was provided by the last Congress is about to dissolve into its original elements, leaving only the nucleus of such a force as we require. It is not men that we shall need, for these can always be obtained in adequate numbers, but organization, discipline and instruction. Time is required for these, and we cannot too soon set about the work of providing them. We have an abundance of military knowledge and experience in this country; it only needs that the work of selection and administration should be wisely conducted.

With an overflowing Treasury, with prosperity abounding, with the Nation advancing with gigantic strides to the fulfillment of its destiny, we have no need to listen to the voice of parsimony. Now is the time, if ever, to provide not only for our present needs but for the contingencies of the future, such as all experience teaches us to anticipate.

In every war we have had thus far we have been largely dependent upon the experience and training acquired in previous conflicts. It was Miles Standish, and men like him, who had fleshed their swords on the battle-fields of Europe who trained our early settlers for the inevitable struggle against the Indians. It was in the French and Indian wars and in frontier service of various kinds that Washington and other leaders of the Revolution learned the art of military success, and so on throughout our history, in the war of 1812, in the war with Mexico, and in the stupendous Rebellion we have been able to preserve at least a nucleus of military knowledge, which has saved us from being entirely overwhelmed by the great mass of civil ignorance and civilian prejudice.

The Spanish war came at a time when there was danger that there could be a break in this chain of military succession. Our Indian wars were over, and our soldiers had little opportunity for training in the actual conduct of military operations. All this is changed and aside from the brief conflict with Spain, in which our

soldiers acquitted themselves with such credit, we have had a school of arms in the Philippines and in China, wherein most important lessons have been learned and valuable experience acquired. If we make proper use of this experience, and wisely avail ourselves of the lesson acquired by our own soldiers in the East and by the British in South Africa, we shall be able to organize a military force without its superior anywhere.

It is especially necessary that we should apply these experiences to the organization of our cavalry and our artillery, both of which arms have given recent proof of their value and importance. The opportunity now offers to discuss the problems upon us, and our columns are at the disposal of those who are willing to contribute to this discussion. We hope especially to hear from the younger officers and shall welcome such communications as the two appearing in this number on the "Value of Military Marksmanship" and the "Disappearing Carriage."

HOW TO TREAT THE CHINESE.

The daily despatches from Washington indicate that the allied governments which are operating in China are somewhat impatient with the slow progress toward a settlement with the Imperial Government. They are anxious for an early return of the Emperor and his court to Pekin, and for the re-establishment of his authority. To secure this re-establishment of the Chinese Government in its old position has been openly avowed as the policy of our Government, but we think there is a question whether the conclusion it has reached is a wise one.

China may be said to have entered the ranks of the treaty-making nations at the time of the Opium War in 1840. Before that date Lord Macartney's visit had undoubtedly been looked upon by the Chinese as the humble advance of a tribute nation bringing gifts to its lord, and this effort to open true diplomatic relations was followed by increasing restrictions upon the foreigners at Canton, who were treated with the arrogance suitable to their degraded condition. The Opium War, which came nearly half a century later, was designed as much to put a stop to this state of servile inferiority in business relations with the Chinese as to force an open market for opium on the Empire.

Other wars succeeded, all disastrous to Chinese arms, but each one was followed by a recrudescence of official arrogance and in every case the actual condition of the Empire and its inferiority to European foes was carefully concealed from the Chinese people, who were deceived by false reports of victory, for which the Imperial Government was directly responsible. The repetition of this policy finally reacted upon the very officials responsible for it, and the foolish false dream of safe superiority in which the people rested was shared by the leaders, who had the best reasons for knowing how unsubstantial it was.

This misuse of the plain facts of experience continued down to the war with Japan, which, like all former wars, is credibly reported to have been represented to the people as a Chinese victory. The reason why such deception could be maintained for half a century is that none of the wars of this period produced such widespread effects upon the Chinese people, or any considerable portion of them, that popular rumor would spread the truth so far and so accurately as to defeat the official measures for misleading the people.

For the first time in this century an impression has now been made of a kind that cannot be concealed. The great cities of Tien-Tsin and Pekin have suffered so much from fire, pillage and destruction that there must be a more or less correct apprehension of the fact that the military power of China has been overthrown and the enemy is in her capital. Political events make but little impression upon the Chinese people, and it is quite possible that few of them know that the Court is in flight from its proper seat. No one cares where the Imperial edicts come from, for the class affected by them is extremely limited, and it would not be difficult to publish entirely false accounts of the flight of the Emperor and make them believed.

The destruction of Pekin is a different sort of fact. Its scope, its severity and the part the foreigner has played in it are matters that probably have been represented with some correctness by common report spreading among the people, and the longer time this report has to spread the greater we may expect to be the effect. The impatience of the Powers to close this part of Chinese experience does not seem to be wise.

The question whether the Powers will champion the cause of native Christians and servants of foreigners who have suffered loss and make their proper indemnification one of the treaty points, or whether, being Chinese subjects, they should be left to the tender mercies of their government, should be treated entirely from the standpoint of foreign interest. These men have suffered for us and because they represented the class friendly to us in China, and it would be a foolish betrayal of our friends to abandon them to the heartless government which connived at their murder and distress because they were our friends. We have as much right to require indemnity for their losses as we have for the burning of foreign houses, and if we omit to do so we will go far to destroy the foreign party in China.

It is useless to treat the Chinese as a people competent to take a high place in the world's exchanges. They are extremely eager to share in the great traffic which is building up all nations, but they have yet to learn some of the elementary requirements upon which

that business is founded. We had a disgraceful illustration of that fact when we surrendered Japanese who justly claimed our protection, and allowed the Chinese to torture them. We are dealing with people who do not understand the first principles of honorable intercourse, and we should not allow them to maltreat with impunity the only class who offer a means of carrying on our necessary relations with China on a proper basis.

When the Chinese began to see the folly of their attack upon the legations one of the first expressions that showed a returning sense of responsibility was the acknowledgment by an official that Chung had said that envoys should be respected. We should give the Emperor to understand that we are not interested in the views of Chung or Wing or any other Chinese worthy. China has entered voluntarily and eagerly into relations with other Powers, and in doing so she bound herself to respect the common law of nations and guard for them what they guard for her. Chinese views of power and privilege must give way to the agreed results of international intercourse.

The rights of foreigners and of native employes of foreigners do not rest entirely upon general considerations of international propriety, they formed the subject of one of the first stipulations entered into with the Chinese and curiously enough they arise from events in our war of 1812. At that time Canton was the principal seat of foreign trade, which was managed by a committee of the British East India Company and the native hong merchants. The Government assumed that these commercial relations were beneath its considerations, but this attitude was abandoned in consequence of the conduct of a British frigate which cruised off Canton to intercept American vessels. Its conduct would not be tolerated for a day now, but the British commander relied upon the ignorance of the Chinese to succeed in his breach of neutrality. The India Company committee was ordered by the Chinese to send him away, but replied that they had no power over a government vessel, and the Chinese retaliated by various commercial annoyances, the character of which is indicated by the following stipulations which were agreed upon in settlement of the controversy. The Chinese agreed:

1. To recognize the right of foreigners to correspond with the Chinese Government, in Chinese, under seal.
2. To permit the unmolested employment of native servants.
3. Houses of foreigners should not be entered without permission.

These stipulations were never infringed by the Imperial authorities until the outbreak of this year, and whenever mobs have violated the sense of these provisions the Imperial Government has acknowledged its duty by enforcing them. This was practically the beginning of diplomacy in China, and it is to be noticed that the liberty of the Chinese to enter foreign employment was not treated as a subject of internal administration, but as a subject for treaty regulation with the foreigner. This view of the question resulted logically from the necessities of a situation which anticipated, in a small way, the brutal history of this year. The Chinese tried to annoy and defeat the foreigner by depriving him of his servants just as they have this year tried to reach the same ends by killing his native servants. It is a subject for our interference now as it was then.

Immediately upon his return to the War Department on Nov. 7 the Secretary of War resumed his work on his forthcoming annual report. It will be one of the greatest interest to officers of the Army, for it will contain recommendations looking to a more complete reorganization of the Regular Army than any ever before attempted. We have on various occasions reported the intentions of the War Department relative to Army reorganization, but in no case has a complete statement been made of the many points on which it is the intention of the Secretary to place weight in the report. Naturally, much depended upon the result of the recent election, and for this reason Mr. Root refrained from making the report at an earlier date. Now, however, the opinion of the nation on the false issue of "militarism" has been obtained, and it is felt by all that the time has come when party considerations should be thrown aside and the military establishment of this country placed upon a footing which will command the respect and admiration of the entire world. An increase will be asked in the size of the Regular Army, and we feel assured that Congress will rise to the emergency and grant any reasonable request to meet adequately the conditions in the Philippines and elsewhere. We look for radical reforms in the Army and an increase in the fighting force of the Navy commensurate with the rapid strides being made in the commerce of the country.

The recommendations of the boards which met for the purpose of examining officers of the Army for appointment to fill the existing vacancies in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments were presented to the President on the 25th of October, but no action has yet been taken looking to an announcement of the successful candidates. It is said that action was deferred pending the result of the recent election and that an official announcement of the appointments may be looked for in the immediate future. Much interest is taken in the result of these examinations, as many officers of standing are competitors. The vacancy in the grade of brigadier general of the regular service

will be filled probably some time next week. The general belief existing in the minds of officers stationed at the War Department is that this vacancy will be filled in turn by many senior officers of the Army who will immediately retire. Little doubt exists but that General Chaffee will be the ultimate appointee as a reward for his services in Cuba and in China. Both Colonel Schwan and Colonel Daggett are mentioned as likely to be promoted and retired.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

According to the annual report of Q. M. Gen. Brig. Gen. M. I. Ludington, U. S. A., there was appropriated for the year \$37,989,990; received from sales to officers, etc., \$1,407,702 and placed to the credit of appropriations by treasury transfer warrants, \$25,250,000—a total of \$64,647,692.83, of which there was remitted to disbursing officers \$46,761,555.19, and paid out on account of settlements made at treasury for claims and accounts, \$84,520.21, the balance left July 1, 1900, being \$17,617.43.

The report says that the demand for tentage having lessened, the manufacture of tents for the department at the mail-bag repair shop of the Post-Office Department has been discontinued. The department is now able to manufacture at the Philadelphia depot all the tents required.

The issues to the militia of the several States and territories, including the militia of the District of Columbia, amounted to \$286,396.60, and this sum has been reimbursed to the department.

All demands on the department for the various articles of clothing and equipage supplies were promptly met, while at the same time great care has been exercised to secure supplies conforming to standards and specifications.

An experiment will be conducted at Fort Myer, Va., to determine the comparative range of visibility between a body of men wearing the dark blue flannel and the khaki colored clothing. Upon the result of these experiments the subject of a change of color in flannel clothing will be given full consideration. This test is the result of statements that dark blue is too conspicuous. A foreign writer points out that the season of the year cuts a figure in such tests, and probably this point will not be lost sight of at Fort Myer.

Experiments have been made with duck for tents, by having a quantity dyed of same shade as the khaki material. A tent made therefrom was erected in January last. After nine months' exposure to snow, rain, and sun, it is found that the tent has retained its color, with no sign of mildew, and is still good, strong, and fit for service. The use of this duck for future manufacture of tents is contemplated.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., having invented and patented a hospital tent specially adapted for service in tropical countries, there were manufactured for trial in active service 100 of these tents and nearly all of these have been distributed. Orders have been given to construct a group of four lay figures to be placed in one of the War Department corridors for exhibition, so that visitors to the building may see the khaki and field uniforms and equipments of our Army as used in the Philippines.

During the fiscal year 4,468 riding horses, 3,008 draft mules and 500 pack mules were shipped to the Philippines for use of the Army. The department was able to supply all mules necessary during the fiscal year for draft purposes from those remaining on hand from the Spanish War. There remained on hand at the close of the fiscal year, according to the latest reports, 16,924 horses and 10,669 mules.

The cost of maintaining the twenty-six vessels owned by this department, including the repairs thereto, amounted to \$196,662.29. These vessels are exclusive of the Army transports owned and chartered by this Department in connection with the Army transport service, and comprise those used in harbors and for communication with sea-coast artillery posts in the United States.

On July 1, 1899, there were in the service 19 transports and 2 hospital ships, which were all owned by the department. These 21 vessels have a total tonnage of 73,795, and a carrying capacity of 1,057 officers and 18,671 men.

The fitting up of transports is now made in a most thorough and complete manner. The valuable experience gained in the work of refitting previously done in other transports enables the department to now have this work performed at the minimum cost. The representatives of England, France, Germany, Japan and Russia have requested and have been furnished copies of the plans and specifications upon which our transports have been refitted.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to find that horses and mules brought to the Philippines from the United States so soon become acclimated and keep in good condition. Even without American forage, rice straw, unbulled rice and native grass makes a good substitute and keeps the animals in good flesh. The steamship Siam, with 47 horses and 326 mules on board, ran into a typhoon off the coast of the island of Luzon, and arrived in the harbor of Manila with only 16 mules alive and fit to land; and the steamship Victoria, with 404 animals on board, encountered a severe storm, and was compelled to return to Seattle four days later. Eighty-seven of the animals on board were either killed or subsequently died of their injuries, and the remainder were too badly maimed and bruised to permit of their reshipment at that time.

During the year Army transports carried 104,422 passengers, 13,397 animals, 310,683 tons of freight and 2,523,836 packages. From May 25, 1898, to June 30, 1900, a total of 333,932 passengers have been transported in going to and from Cuba, Porto Rico, Honolulu, Philippines and the United States, and going from Philippines to China. Since the close of the fiscal year 27,682 passengers (approximately) have been transported, which includes the troops going from the United States to China and the Philippines.

There have been transported from the Philippine Islands to Spain 1,589 officers, 13,477 enlisted men, and 2,308 other persons, a total of 17,374 prisoners.

\$3,266,912.34 was expended during the fiscal year, so far as reported, for construction and repair of buildings, for temporary buildings, tent floors, etc., at camps in the United States; for material and labor to construct shelter for troops in Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, and for rent, which amount included the sum of \$126,000 for the purchase of land near Galveston, Tex., for site of new post (Fort Crockett).

Upon the Regular officers of the Department have fallen the important duties of chief quartermaster of the larger departments in the Philippines, depot at Manila, and in charge of water transportation, where experience and knowledge of the general work of the department is necessary. Much of the work, however, has been done by the Volunteer quartermasters, and with rare exception.

tions they have rendered fine service. Two are chief quartermasters of departments, many others chief quartermasters of districts, and one is assistant to chief quartermaster of the division. That they are satisfactorily filling their places proves their value.

Considerable progress has been made during the past fiscal year in connection with the erection of new buildings, alterations, and additions to existing structures, and other improvements at the various artillery posts. Much remains, however, to be done to provide complete accommodations for the full garrisons required for one relief for the guns.

The storm that visited Galveston, Tex., on Sept. 8, 1900, entirely destroyed the following property: At Fort San Jacinto.—Twenty-one frame buildings, including one barrack building, four sets of officers' quarters, storehouse, shops, stable, bakehouse, administration building, hospital, hospital stewards' quarters, mess hall, and oil house. At Fort San Jacinto.—A temporary storehouse, barrack, mess house and oil house. Fort Travis (Bolivar Point).—A wharf, a temporary storehouse and a temporary oil house. Camp Hawley.—A barrack, 3 sets of officers' quarters, bachelor officers' quarters, hospital, storehouse, guardhouse, mess hall, bath house, bakehouse, etc.

The troops serving at the various posts and stations in the eight military departments in the United States were promptly and fully supplied by the Department.

The enlarged Army has greatly increased the work required at the six general depots. The purchases, manufactures, and issues thereto, and other work incident thereto, have reached very large proportions.

During the year 1,608 troops, 620 civilians, 4,053 animals, 26,663 tons of cargo, and 7,071,000 feet of lumber were shipped on chartered and other Army transports sailing from Puget Sound.

Colonel Humphrey reports that in addition to the regular duties of the Quartermaster's Department pertaining to his office, and aside from the disbursements of revenues of Cuba and the care of a large quantity of insular property, the handling of furniture and supplies for the public schools of the island has added greatly to its labors in every way. The establishment of these schools with necessary equipment complete, in connection with the sending of about 1,300 school-teachers to the United States for practical tuition and observation, thus enlightening them on many subjects of which they might otherwise remain in ignorance, will result in a great permanent benefit to the people of the island of Cuba. Colonel Humphrey's reports show that 4,336 persons and over 22,000 tons of supplies were transported to and from Havana during the year, and that \$8,629,852.33 in funds were received and sent from Havana in Army transports. That these large shipments have been made safely and promptly he submits in evidence of the efficiency of the transport branch of the service, by which this work was accomplished. That this service on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans should have grown to its present proportions and unquestioned efficiency in so short a time and under such circumstances of emergency in its commencement establishes the ability of the Quartermaster's Department to organize, equip and operate this branch of the service with success.

It is shown from the reports of Major John L. Clem, Q. M., U. S. A.; Major Thos. Cruse, Q. M., U. S. Vols., and Capt. W. C. R. Colquhoun, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Vols., that the work pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in Porto Rico has been promptly and satisfactorily performed during the past fiscal year.

Two batteries of the 6th U. S. Art. now constitute the garrison of United States troops at Honolulu. They are located in quarters on a small tract of leased ground at a place called Camp McKinley, four and one-half miles from the business center of Honolulu, but within the municipal limits of that city. No definite action looking to the selection of a permanent site for a military post or garrison in the Hawaiian Islands has yet been taken.

Attention has frequently been called by officers in charge of transports stopping there to the limited facilities, or rather total absence of facilities, for recreation, rest and exercise on shore of their men while in the harbor of Honolulu. The only proper remedy seems to be the erection of a large building on the so-called "Barracks lot," which should be liberally equipped with plunge and shower baths and sanitary facilities, and appliances for athletic exercises, and have sufficient floor space in its basement and first and second floors to afford sleeping room for the number of men stated. When not used by men from transports it could be utilized by Territorial military organizations as an armory and drill hall, and would also serve as a place of assembly and temporary shelter for troops called into service there under any emergency that might arise.

On December 12, 1899, several cases of the bubonic plague were discovered among the Asiatic population of Honolulu, and other cases occurred at intervals until March 30, 1900, but no person connected with the military service was taken with the disease or exposed to infection necessitating individual quarantine.

SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The rapid advance of the Army in the Philippines, the establishment of new posts, and the supply of these posts has made the work of the supply department, with the limited means at hand, one of great difficulty. A large number, and they include all that have been asked for, of mules, wagons, and cavalry horses have been shipped in from the United States, until now the command is fairly well supplied with transportation and cavalry horses. More will be required from time to time to meet losses and supply additional posts as they are necessarily established. The depot at Manila has grown to meet the demands for the supply of over 60,000 men. When it is considered that all of the supplies for this large force have to pass through the depot at Manila; that all of the vessels bringing supplies there have to anchor two miles or more from the depot; that at times as many as 19,000,000 pounds have to be unloaded in two weeks, a million pounds a day a fair average, it will be appreciated what the work is.

Four Chinese litter bearers for each company have been allowed. During action these men have been of great use in carrying off the dead and wounded and in bringing up ammunition, and, considering their class and small pay, showed commendable courage in their work. While they would hug the ground and shake with fear during an action, when ordered forward for work, with rare exceptions, they were up and off, intent upon their duties, their fear forgotten. The native ponies are capable of doing a great deal of work when used with care. They have been used largely for messenger service and for hauling company rations in a small light cart with springs. They have been used also to some extent for scouting. The carabao has been of great service to the Army in the Philippines, but he is slow and tries the patience of a commander when celerity of movement is necessary for success.

The khaki now received in the Philippines from the United States is reported as wearing well, holding its color, and giving general satisfaction. The Hong Kong clothing is made of good English khaki, holds its color

and wears well, but is not made up in as good shape as that received from the United States.

The railroad extending from Manila to Dagupan came into the hands of the quartermaster's department as the country north was cleared of insurgents. Under the able management of Major C. A. Devol, the depot quartermaster, ties were purchased in large quantities in Japan; rails, etc., from the United States; engines raised from the beds of the streams and repaired; rails dug up that had been buried, and the roadbed and railroad repaired in time to keep the army north supplied. The work was subsequently turned over to Captain Sibert, Engineer Corps, who handled the road and repaired with good judgment and displayed in its management fine executive ability.

The expenditures during the fiscal year from Philippine funds, exclusive of expenditures in departments of the Visayas, Mindanao, and Jolo aggregated \$2,064,286.08 (Mexican) according to the report of Major Miller, Chief Q. M., Division of the Philippines, whom General Ludington commands highly.

The work of the Quartermaster's Department in providing for the needs of the Army serving in the Philippine archipelago during the year reached enormous proportions, requiring the most exacting service on the part of the officers charged with these important and responsible duties. That the work has been efficiently done is evidenced by what has been successfully accomplished under the most trying and adverse conditions.

As soon as it was determined to send our military forces into China with a view to rescuing our legationists at Pekin, steps were immediately taken to establish a quartermaster's depot at Taku, China, where an ample supply of the various articles of clothing and equipage and other tents, means of transportation, etc., were promptly shipped for use of our troops while serving there.

Considering that the regulation conical tent stoves are adapted only to burning wood, and owing to the reported scarcity of this class of fuel in the country referred to, the Q. M. G.'s office devised a cast-iron fire pot and grate suitable for soft coal to be placed inside the conical tent stove. Experiments with Japanese coal demonstrated that it answered the purpose fully. A supply of these pots has been procured and ordered to be shipped, and it is believed they will in the future prove to be a valuable adjunct to the equipment of the Army. There have also been sent to China for the use of the troops serving there 50 Waterhouse-Forbes water sterilizers, also 6 small distilling plants of 600 gallons capacity each twenty-four hours, also a large distilling plant of 3,800 gallons per day capacity, with the various spare parts, which, if not required there, will be sent to the Philippines.

A total of 1,073 bodies were disinterred by the burial corps of D. H. Rhodes in the Philippines, of which only 15 bodies are reported as "unknown." The number of remains disinterred in Cuba by Selen F. Massey's corps was 414.

A total of 1,889 bodies of officers, enlisted men, and others were returned to the United States during the year. Of these 984 were returned to relatives and friends; 487 were interred in the presidio of San Francisco National Cemetery; 320 in the Arlington National Cemetery, and 1 in the Cypress Hills National Cemetery; 9 were remains of Navy men and were turned over to the Navy Department, and 88 remained at San Francisco, on June 30, 1900, to be disposed of. The report says: "Messrs. Rhodes and Massey, with their assistants, have performed a most delicate and important work in the disinterment and return from the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico of the nation's dead. I take great pleasure in commanding them for their valuable services, which they have performed in a most thorough and satisfactory manner."

General Ludington said that "the past year the Quartermaster General has had the faithful and zealous co-operation of his subordinates in general, and it is a pleasure to him to record his acknowledgment of the intelligent and valuable service rendered by the efficient officers (Regulars and Volunteers) and employees of the Department. The officers on duty as assistants in the Q. M. G.'s office during all the fiscal year were as follows: Major Bird, Patten, Martin, Hodgson, and Schreiner, and Captain Dare. These officers have rendered most valuable assistance in the transaction of the business of this office.

General Ludington hopes that Congress at its coming session will provide for an enlargement of the permanent establishment for the Department, in order that its organization may be fixed upon a satisfactory basis before the expiration of the service of the volunteer officers on June 30, 1901. The enactment of a law imposing no expense on the United States, making provision for the classified civilian employees who have rendered long and faithful service to the Government, and who have been disabled for duty, would, the Q. M. General believes, increase the efficiency of the service. It is thought that House bill No. 15, first session, Fifty-sixth Congress, with proper modifications, would meet the requirements.

In the November number of the "North American Review," Capt. A. T. Mahan has an article on the "Effects of Asiatic Conditions Upon International Policies," in which he discusses, with characteristic mastery of the principles involved, the changes in the relations of the different powers to one another and to the world at large which may result from recent events and developments in Asia. Captain Mahan pays special attention to the question: How can the United States, in the new situation, secure the consideration due them in the councils of the nations and provide for exercising in adequate degree their moral and commercial influence upon the Orient? To do so, in Captain Mahan's judgment, our country must so increase the Navy as to enable us to be an effective force on the Pacific, and also—the Isthmian canal being completed—in the Caribbean Sea. He points out a serious defect in our naval resources, which should be remedied: "Insistence, however, should be laid upon one element of naval strength, which in mention is so usually omitted that it is reasonable to infer that it is most inadequately appreciated. We hear much of ships built and of the mechanical results attained in them, as evidenced by speed, gun-power, armor, etc., but we hear rarely of our great deficiency in trained men to run these machines in their various forms, for a gun is a machine quite as really as the propelling power of a vessel. To meet this defect, which is not only actual but great, there is no resource but the maintenance of a standing force—a standing navy—of enlisted men as well as of commissioned officers. A hundred years ago, when the engines were sails, and the guns simple tubes, the merchant seaman was already an engineer, and the gun handling was easily acquired; indeed, merchant ships also not infrequently carried cannon. There was, therefore, a large recruiting ground of efficient men always at hand, though bitter experience showed how the commerce of the country could suffer from such heavy drafts upon its seamen. This resource no longer exists."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.

Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief, BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Key West. Address Key West.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Following is the winter cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron: Arrive Pensacola Dec. 20, leave Jan. 21; arrive Gulf of Florida Jan. 26, leave Feb. 9; arrive Galveston Feb. 11, leave Feb. 12; arrive Pensacola Feb. 20, leave March 6; arrive Havana March 9, leave March 14; arrive Guantanamo March 21, leave March 28; arrive Culebra March 30, leave April 25; arrive Hampton Roads May 5.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Will be placed in reserve. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Navy Yard, New York.

SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Norfolk Nov. 5 for Key West. Address Key West, Fla.

TEXAS, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Ordered out of commission.

VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Fort Monroe. Will leave for Port Padre, Cuba, via Key West Nov. 10. Address Key West, Fla.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Left Rio for Montevideo Nov. 4. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Left Tompkinsville Nov. 6 for St. Thomas. Itinerary as follows: Arrive St. Thomas Nov. 14, leave Nov. 17; arrive Barbadoes Nov. 19, leave Nov. 20; arrive Pernambuco Nov. 29. Will proceed to South Atlantic Station. Address Barbadoes, W. I.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ABAREND (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Apia, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. In Alaskan waters. Is due at Bremerton early in November. Address Bremerton, Washington.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Senior Squadron Commander.

The following vessels on the Asiatic Station should be addressed at Yokohama, Japan, care of the U. S. Consul General: MONADNOCK, Monterey, Monocacy, New Orleans, Oregon, Princeton, Castine, Nashville, Brooklyn. All other vessels on the station should be addressed to Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Left Shanghai Oct. 28 for Cavite. Will proceed to Manila. Address mail care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Left Colombo Nov. 6 for Singapore. Will proceed to Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. BRUTUS, At Cavite. Comdr. E. S. Prime to command.

CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Cavite. Address mail care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.

CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forde. At Cavite.

CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cavite, P. I.

CULGOA, Lieut.-Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived Cavite Nov. 3.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Manila.

GLACIER, Lieut.-Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Sydney, Australia.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived Shanghai Oct. 14. Address Manila, P. I.

IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cavite.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Manila.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila.

KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Arrived Gibraltar Nov. 7 en route to Manila. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Canton.

MANIA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. Arrived Cavite Nov. 2.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Manila. Address care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. Left Hong Kong Nov. 7 for Canton. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul General.

NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Manila.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Nagasaki. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.

NEWARK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Cavite. Address Manila, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. James G. Green. At Taku, China. Address care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Woosung. Address care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.

PETREL, Lieut.-Comdr. Jesse M. Roper. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Woosung, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Arrived Gibraltar Nov. 6. Will proceed to Asiatic Station.

Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

The itinerary is as follows: Leave Gibraltar Nov. 18; arrive Malta Nov. 23, leave Nov. 26; arrive Port Said Dec. 1, leave Dec. 3; arrive Suez Dec. 4, leave Dec. 4; arrive Aden Dec. 11, leave Dec. 14; arrive Bombay Dec. 22, leave Dec. 25; arrive Colombo Dec. 30, leave Jan. 27; arrive Singapore Jan. 9, leave Jan. 13; arrive Manila Jan. 20.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Guam. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

C. Comdr. F. Hanford to command per Solace Nov. 1.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

CUSHING, Lieut. R. S. Douglas. At Navy Yard, New York.

DUPONT, Lieut. G. R. Evans. At Navy Yard, New York.

ERICSSON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Navy Yard, New York.

FARRAGUT, Lieut.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sanalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md.

MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I.

PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, New York.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Dodridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. In Magdalena Bay. Leave November 13; arrive San Diego November 7. leave Nov. 13; arrive Hilo, H. I. Dec. 2, leave Dec. 7; arrive Lahaina, H. I. Dec. 12, leave Dec. 20; arrive Honolulu Dec. 24, leave Jan. 9; arrive San Diego, Cal. Feb. 8, leave Feb. 22; arrive San Pedro Feb. 25, leave March 1; arrive Santa Barbara March 4, leave March 9; arrive Monterey March 11, leave March 14; arrive San Francisco March 15. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Ordered to Cavite via Trinidad and Cape of Good Hope.

CONSTITUTION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Arrive Algiers Nov. 3. On cruise with the following itinerary: Arrive Algiers Nov. 3, leave Nov. 9, arrive Bizerte Nov. 10, leave Nov. 15; arrive Maita Nov. 16, leave Nov. 21; arrive Corfu Nov. 24, leave Dec. 3; arrive Piraeus Dec. 5, leave Dec. 12; arrive Smyrna Dec. 13, leave Dec. 18; arrive Alexandria Dec. 21, leave Dec. 28; arrive Naples Jan. 3, 1901, leave Jan. 10; arrive Leghorn Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Ville Franche Jan. 18, leave Jan. 23; arrive Gibraltar Jan. 29, leave Feb. 2; arrive Tangier Feb. 2, leave Feb. 4; arrive Funchal Feb. 9, leave Feb. 11; arrive Barbadoes March 1, leave March 6; arrive St. Lucia March 7, leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 20; arrive New York April 1. Address all mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and add foreign postage.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Left Funchal October 31 for Porto Rico. Itinerary: Arrive San Juan Nov. 5, leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16, leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 28, leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail until Nov. 26 in care of U. S. Consul, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 26 address mail to Hampton Roads, Va.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John H. Hawley. On a cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Left Madeira October 31 for Santa Lucia; arrive Santa Lucia Nov. 17, leave Nov. 19; arrive Trinidad Nov. 21, leave Dec. 12; arrive Barbadoes Dec. 14, leave Dec. 16; arrive Porto Rico Dec. 20, leave Dec. 22; arrive Havana Dec. 30. Mail address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left Funchal for Barbadoes Oct. 29. Address Barbadoes, W. I.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadham. At Yorktown, Va. Address mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. Arrived Gibraltar Nov. 5. Following is the itinerary: Leave Gibraltar Nov. 7; arrive Ville Franche Nov. 15, leave Nov. 20; arrive Genoa Nov. 21, leave Nov. 26; arrive Leghorn Nov. 27, leave Dec. 1; arrive Naples Dec. 5, leave Dec. 14; arrive Algiers Dec. 20, leave Dec. 27; arrive Tangier Jan. 1, leave Jan. 5; arrive Funchal Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Barbadoes Feb. 1, leave Feb. 7; arrive St. Lucia Feb. 8, leave Feb. 12; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 15, leave Feb. 22; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 24, leave March 3; arrive San Juan March 4, leave March 16; arrive Guantanamo Bay March 22, leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 12. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 28th street, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Jay H. Sypher. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.

DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address mail to Washington, D. C.

EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Newport. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. Left New York for Havre Nov. 3. Address care Navy Department.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Cavite. Address mail to Manila, P. I.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left San Francisco Nov. 2 for Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Norfolk for Port Royal Nov. 8. Address Port Royal, S. C.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, League Island, Penn.

ANNAPOLEIS—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Will be commissioned for service on Asiatic Station.

CAESAR, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived Cavite Oct. 28. Address mail care of Navy Department.

FROLIC, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Helm. Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At New York. Ordered out of commission about November 24.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. To proceed to the Asiatic Station.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. At Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. To sail for Manila about Nov. 20.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. At Navy Yard, New York.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

CIVIL ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.

Navy Department, Oct. 20, 1900.

The following rules are adopted governing appointments to the Corps of Civil Engineers in the Navy:

No person shall be appointed who is less than 28 or more than 35 years of age.

Candidates for appointment shall be examined as to their physical fitness by a board of medical officers of the Navy, and as to their mental and professional qualifica-

tions by a board of such officers as the Secretary of the Navy may designate for the purpose.

The physical examination shall precede the mental and professional, and if a candidate is found physically unfit for appointment he shall not be further examined.

Applications for permits to be examined must be made to the Secretary of the Navy. Each applicant must present testimonials as to character, evidence of American citizenship, evidence of having received a degree in the civil engineering course of some professional institution of good repute, and a record of at least five years' practical experience as a civil engineer and three years' responsible charge of work.

The mental and professional examination will be competitive, and in writing, and will comprise the following subjects: Testimonials and adaptability; English grammar and composition; elementary physics; elementary geology; drawing; arithmetic; algebra; geometry; trigonometry; analytical geometry; differential and integral calculus; applied mathematics, including mechanics of solids and fluids and strains in structures; constructional mechanics; engineering constructions, such as workshops, chimneys, steam and electrical machinery, quay walls, wharves, dry docks, sewers, yard, railroads, pavements, water distribution, foundations, etc.; surveying (topographical, trigonometrical, and hydrographical) and mapping; instruments, their use and adjustment.

Candidates who pass satisfactorily will be arranged by the board in the order of their relative merit as determined by such examination; but no candidate will be considered as having passed a satisfactory examination who does not attain a general average of 75 per cent. and an average of at least 80 per cent. in the following subjects: Applied mathematics, constructional materials, and engineering construction.

An examination will be held on Dec. 17, 1900, at the Navy Yard, Washington, and at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and candidates to whom permits may be issued should present themselves before the medical board at 10 o'clock a. m. that day.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Nov. 2.—Capt. F. Courtis, to duty at Mare Island Yard, Nov. 14.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Fox, to duty at Naval Observatory, Nov. 7.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Bayley, detached New York when placed out of commission; proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. R. Gherardi, detached Saratoga, Nov. 14, and to Wompatuck, Nov. 15.

Ensign C. A. Abele, order detaching Scorpion and to North Atlantic Station revoked.

Ensign P. L. Pratt, to home and sick leave granted three months when discharged from hospital.

Naval Cadet S. Gannon, to duty on Piscataqua, Nov. 12.

Naval Cadet A. B. Keating, to duty on Piscataqua, Nov. 12.

Naval Constr. F. W. Hibbs, additional duty as superintendent of Goldsborough, Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works, Portland, Oregon.

A. War. Mach. W. J. Trevor, detached Kearsarge and to Vermont.

War. Mach. A. Gay, detached New York and to Kearnsarge.

Salim, C. H. Jones, detached Dixie to home and granted sick leave for two months.

Pharm. S. Douglass, additional duty on Massasoit.

The U. S. S. Solace sailed for the Asiatic Station Nov. 2 with the following officers on board:

Ship's complement—Comdr. Herbert Winslow, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney, Ensign W. G. Roper, Asst. Surg. J. Stepp, Paym. J. S. Phillips, 1st Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. M. C. Asst. Btsn. A. B. Ireland, A. War. Mach. J. W. Murray, A. War. Mach. C. H. Hosung, A. War. Mach. A. T. Percival, Paym. Ck. F. K. Hunt.

Officers assigned to temporary duty on Solace for passage to the Asiatic Station: Lieut. W. W. White, Lieut. P. Andrews, Lieut. C. A. E. King, Lieut. W. S. Smith, Lieut. O. W. Koester, Lieut. F. W. Bowers, Lieut. N. Mansfield, Ensign W. M. Falconer, Cadet H. C. Cocke, Cadet Wilbert Smith, 1st Lieut. J. W

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NOV. 4.—P. Asst. Surg. E. M. Shipp, detached Norfolk Hospital and to Michigan.

P. Asst. Surg. H. D. Wilson, detached Michigan and to Norfolk.

P. Asst. Paymaster A. F. Huntington, order detaching Massachusetts modified; detached Nov. 12 and to Buffalo Nov. 20.

P. Asst. Paymaster John Irwin, Jr., detached Buffalo Nov. 20; to home for orders to duty on Wisconsin.

Asst. Paymaster D. M. Addison, detached Scindia and to Petrel.

Paymaster W. T. Camp, detached Petrel and to Scindia.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Reynolds, detached Nashville and to 100-mile as executive.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell, detached Don Juan de Austria and to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, detached Caesar and to Guam as Governor's aide.

Lieut. G. W. Kline, detached Newark and to Caesar.

Lieut. S. E. Moses, detached Bennington and to Newark.

Ensigns C. P. Burt and N. J. Elson, detached Oregon and to Yosemite.

Ensign C. K. Mallory, detached Manila and to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Ensign R. N. Marble, Jr., detached Newark and to Bennington.

Ensign W. P. Cronan, detached Helena and to Yokohama Hospital.

Ensign P. Washington, detached Yorktown and to Manila.

Cadet C. L. Arnold, detached Oregon and to Nashville.

Cadet J. W. Greenlaide, detached Basco and to Newark.

P. Asst. Surg. L. W. Spratling, detached Yokohama Hospital and to Cavite Station.

A. Btsn. F. Muller, detached Caesar and to Petrel.

A. Btsn. J. B. Moncrief, detached Newark and to Caesar.

Gunner J. R. Ward, detached Petrel and to Caesar.

A. W. Mach. W. C. Dronberger, detached Manila and to Monadnock.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 1.—3d Lieuts. Edward A. Greene and P. M. Rixey, appointed members of general court-martial at Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1900.

NOV. 2.—Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, granted leave of absence for two days from Nov. 5, 1900.

NOV. 3.—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, inspector of target practice, ordered to Creedmoor Rifle Range, New York, to superintend long distance firing of command from marine barracks, Navy Yard, New York.

NOV. 5.—Capt. Henry Leonard, granted three months' sick leave of absence from Nov. 5, 1900.

3d Lieuts. E. B. Manwaring and J. P. V. Gridley, appointed members of general court-martial ordered to convene at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 3.—1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, directed to proceed to Reading, Pa., on inspection duty.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, directed to proceed to New York City on inspection duty.

NOV. 6.—3d Lieut. F. Hottel, granted five days' leave.

3d Lieut. P. C. Prince, from the Fessenden to the Woodbury.

3d Lieut. P. C. Prince, granted fifteen days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, detached from the Bear and ordered to the Algonquin.

NOV. 7.—3d Lieut. B. L. Brockway, detached from the Morrill and ordered to the Chase.

3d Lieut. B. L. Brockway, granted fifteen days' leave.

3d Lieut. J. H. Crosier, detached from the Chase, on relief, and ordered to the Algonquin.

2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, detached from the Morrill and ordered to the Gresham.

2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, granted fifteen days' leave.

1st Lieut. P. H. Überroth, granted thirty days' sick leave.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Although the intention of placing several of the colliers belonging to the Navy out of commission has been announced, it is understood that they will be retained under Government control until such time as the indications are that their services will no longer be needed. That time will be far in the future, it is believed, and the policy of maintaining a sufficient number of steam colliers for any possible requirement will be kept up for several years at least. Now that China no longer needs attention from our Navy the coaling stations at Manila will be supplied with a large quantity of Focahontas coal for our fleet, and in the future the amount of fuel will not be allowed to become reduced below the needs of the ships on the station for at least one year.

The proposition of Engineer-in-Chief Melville for the construction of a floating machine shop for the use of the squadrons in various parts of the world is receiving the earnest attention it deserves, and it is not improbable that a definite move in this direction will be inaugurated by Secretary Long in his report to the President.

The full speed trial of the Stockton under control of her builders came off over the measured mile on Nov. 6 and demonstrated her fitness for active service as soon as her official trials shall be completed. Under a forced draft of about two inches of water pressure in the fire-rooms a pressure of two hundred and fifty pounds per square inch was maintained, the revolutions resulting being an average of 350 per minute for two consecutive hours. The speed of the Stockton for the period noted was a trifle over twenty-six knots an hour, the course having been carefully triangulated before the trial. No difficulty was experienced with the machinery or boilers, and the builders, the W. R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the completion of such a fine addition to the floating force of the U. S. Navy. The displacement of the Stockton during the trial was about 182 tons.

As one result of recent experience with screw propellers for the torpedo boats which have been tested for speed, the Bureau of Steam Engineering will shortly take up for exhaustive investigation the subject of the proportioning, manufacturing, finishing and the composition of screw propellers in general and for the small high speed craft in the Navy in particular. The data at hand are to a large extent empirical, and the rules for proportioning the propelling instruments for unusually high speeds are far from reliable. The matter is one of no little importance, and the resources of the bureau will be ransacked for applicable data, and the designing of screw propellers will take on a new phase in consequence of these inquiries. On some points there is a consensus of opinion in this matter, but, unfortunately, these few points are the very ones whose importance is not recognized by the engineering world, and when it comes to actual practice the results are so variant as to invalidate even the accepted rules of procedure in the science of screw propulsion. The question is assuming larger proportions with the advent of each class of high speed vessel, and the needs of the service are more strenuous every day.

The hull and underwater portions of the Texas, recently placed out of commission at Norfolk, are believed to be in the most excellent condition, but the principal work required is in the machinery and boilers, and in these departments there will be a general over-

haul and repair. Work on the vessels at the Norfolk Yard is progressing well, but the delay in supplying material precludes the rapid progress deemed necessary by the department.

Details of the recent successful speed trial of the new battleship Wisconsin, in the Santa Barbara Channel, California, have been received at the Navy Department, and in general the trial was unusually successful. The only incident worthy of note, from an engineering standpoint, was the unexpected heating of the starboard low-pressure crank pin. This ran so hot as to melt the anti-friction metal forming the bearing, but notwithstanding the extra power required to propel the engines under these circumstances, the contractors decided to let the trial take its course. The results justified them in the hazardous experiment, for the speed average was somewhat more than a knot in excess of the contract requirements. Some difficulty was experienced with leaky boiler tubes and with a few other unimportant details. The fire-room air pressure was not in excess of one inch of water at any time during the trial, and the evaporators and ice machine were in operation most of the time. The temperature of the fire-rooms was exceptionally low, the average being about 91 degrees Fahr. Some photographs of the bow wave were taken during the trial, but have not yet been published, save in the San Francisco "Examiner," by whom they have been copyrighted. Some surprise is being expressed at the decay of copper piping in the various departments of the Wisconsin. Notwithstanding the short time since this piping has been in use a considerable portion has already shown indications of serious corrosion, and in the magazine, especially, the piping has been removed and replaced with new copper piping. This piping has become pitted to a dangerous degree, and no little anxiety is felt over the means for arresting this serious state of affairs.

The recent explosions and conflagration at the Indian Head powder factory emphasized in a striking manner the correctness of the building emplacements for safety on the reservation under control of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. Had less care been displayed in locating the various buildings the destruction of property and material would undoubtedly have been far greater. The dwellings at Indian Head were, it appears, very slightly injured, and no loss of life or injury to persons has been reported.

Repairs to the torpedo boat Stringham are approaching completion, and the boat will be subjected to another trial in an attempt to make a successful builder's trial at full speed.

According to the latest reports received from the U. S. S. Albany, that vessel has made an exceptionally good voyage from Gibraltar to Colombo, the last port from which news of the ship has been received. The efficiency of the Albany is believed to be superior to that of the New Orleans on account of the modifications introduced during her completion under the inspection of American naval officers, detailed with that object. Being a sheathed ship there will be no necessity for docking the vessel for many months after her arrival on the station. This consideration will operate to retain the Albany and the New Orleans on the Asiatic station much longer than has been the case with most of our ships on that station.

It is not believed that the new dry dock at Algiers, La., will be prepared for use much before May of 1901, and some anxiety has been expressed lest the Mississippi should take a notion to undercut the embankments at Algiers and render the location for the dock a dangerous one.

It is reported from Berlin that the Niclausse tubular boiler, which has recently been under trial in the German Navy, has proved a failure, the Freya, a new vessel fitted with it, having been able to accomplish only eighteen knots. This is the same class of boiler that is fitted in the British torpedo gunboat Seagull.

It is reported that an agreement has been reached between the Navy Department and the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies, which, while not perfected, will probably lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy over the price of Krupp armor. Details of the arrangement practically made are withheld. It is understood that the Government has secured a satisfactory reduction in the price fixed by the armor companies.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp, of Philadelphia, recently received a letter from Rear Admiral Farquhar, U. S. N., expressing his appreciation of the fine record of the U. S. S. New York after an active service of some 7 years, including her recent record of speed of 20.59 knots an hour on a run from Newport to New York under forced draft. Mr. Cramp stated in reply that the service which the New York, together with the other vessels, performed on the blockade off Cuba was the most destructive to the boilers and machinery of a ship that could be invented, and that it may be described as more deleterious than even the most active cruising and the longest runs under full power could be. The speed of 20.59 knots attained by the New York, as Mr. Cramp points out, is within .41 of a knot of her maximum speed on trial, and is extraordinary and probably unprecedented. Mr. Cramp also had this to say: "In further response, permit me to suggest, sir, that, creditable as such a result may be to the builders of the ship and her machinery, it speaks quite as eloquently of the excellent handling of the ship by every officer and man concerned in it."

Hopes are expressed that the U. S. S. Maine, in course of construction at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, may be completed in time to launch on Feb. 15 next, the third anniversary of the blowing up of the first battleship Maine.

The reconstructed U. S. S. Atlanta, Commander Pendleton, sailed from New York Nov. 7 for the South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Remey, U. S. N., has received orders from the Navy Department to convene a court of inquiry to make a full investigation of the charges made by Minister Conger, at Pekin, against Capt. Newt H. Hall, U. S. M. C., who was second in command of the American Legation guard at Pekin during the siege.

Three torpedo boats have been ordered into commission this week as follows: Cushing, in command of Lieut. R. S. Doyle; Ericsson, in command of Lieut. A. H. Davis, and Dupont, in command of Lieut. G. R. Evans.

The scales at the Navy Yard in Washington are the largest in the country. The Washington "Post" says that this machine can outweigh the largest railroad scales by fifty tons, and when it is considered that its results must be accurate to a pound, while railroad scales are considered good when they come within fifty pounds of the exact weight, the result obtained is little less than marvelous. The scales are scarcely two years old, having been set in position in October, 1898, in the south end of the big Navy Yard near one of the gun shops. All the large ordnance manufactured for the

Navy is weighed upon this machine. It was built for that special purpose and has given eminent satisfaction. The platform of the machine is forty-eight feet long and twelve feet wide. Beneath the powerful machinery is a cement base, laid upon long piles. The ground is somewhat low, and it was necessary to utilize the services of a pile driver to secure a stable foundation. Much of its fine and peculiarly sensitive apparatus was specially manufactured for use in the big machine, which differs in its parts from any other scales in the country. The completed structure is regarded as the finest of its kind in the world, a model and marvel of modern mechanism, as well as a splendid achievement of American ingenuity. The capacity of the scales is 150 tons, or double the capacity of the old set, removed when the present apparatus was installed. A 13-inch gun weighs about fifty-five tons. Two of these monster instruments of war, reclining on a 48-foot car truck, can be weighed on the machine without taxing its capacity.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 8, 1900.

Work on the new officers' quarters at the Norfolk Naval Station has reached a state where their fitness for occupancy begins to stir the future dwellers, and taking their pleasant situation into consideration, together with their design, it is safe to say that these houses will be the favorites in the yard. In one particular, however, an error has been made; the electric fittings are all on a single circuit, so that if one light is required, the whole house must be in a glow, a single key connecting with every light. This fault will, however, be remedied in the near future, it is understood. One of the two houses has been partially occupied.

Paym. Z. W. Reynolds, U. S. N., is the principal assistant to the general storekeeper at the Yard. In addition to the duties of this position, however, Paymaster Reynolds is charged with the inspection of all material and stores coming into the yard under the cognizance of the various bureaus of the Navy Department. The Norfolk Yard is such an important center at present that the duties of inspector of material are very arduous, and it is contemplated to assign another pay officer to this duty.

Lieut. Comdr. I. S. K. Reeves, U. S. N., is in charge of all examinations for enlistment into the Navy in the engineering branches, and is attached to the U. S. R. S. Franklin for this purpose. The character of the men applying for enlistment is reported to be considerably improved since the close of the war with Spain, and in many cases the material presenting itself is of the very best type.

Comdr. J. P. Merrell, U. S. N., recently ordered to duty here, has just completed arranging the house assigned for his use, and Mrs. Merrell will be at home for the remainder of the fall and winter. The location of the house is one of the most desirable in the yard, and with interior decorations brought from China and Japan by Commander Merrell the impression of Oriental ease and comfort is omnipresent.

Naval Constructor W. L. Cappa, U. S. N., member of the Board of Inspection and Survey was recently in Norfolk on duty connected with the inspection of the bottom of the Stockton, which was placed in dock for inspection and to paint her bottom before going on the builder's trial over the measured course. The workmanship and general condition of the Stockton was found of the first order, and much favorable comment was made on the appearance of the wetted surface of the torpedo-boat.

The workshops of the Norfolk Navy Yard have never been so fully employed as at the present time, and, with the repairs of the Texas in sight, the prospect for a busy winter are very bright. The work on yard improvements is making good progress, and it is safe to say that with the exception of the New York Yard no station has so much going on as the Norfolk Yard.

Passed Asst.-Surg. Jos. A. Guthrie, U. S. N., is stationed aboard the U. S. R. S. Franklin, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, in charge of the examination of recruits for the naval service. As cool weather makes its presence felt the number of recruits applying for enlistment shows a steady increase. It has been observed that the applicants for enlistment during the winter months are not of as good quality as those who try to enlist in the spring and summer months. The reason assigned for this is that the cold weather forces greater hardship and suffering upon the weak and poorly fed than upon those in better physical condition, and by reason of their inability to stand the effects of the weather their wage-earning capacity is too small for fair competition with their more robust fellows.

Lieut. E. H. Tillman, U. S. N., is attached to the U. S. T. S. Monongahela as navigator, and from letters recently received has become quite an enthusiast over the operations of the training system as developed on board the Monongahela.

LAUNCH OF THE LAWRENCE.

The U. S. torpedo boat Lawrence was successfully launched at Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 7, being christened by Miss Ruth Lawrence, of New York, a descendant of Capt. James Lawrence, U. S. N., who commanded the Chesapeake in her action against the British vessel Shannon off Boston on June 1, 1813, and died June 5, of wounds received in that action. Among the guests present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Miss Martha Hichborn, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas W. Terry, Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, Capt. S. C. Lemly, Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Sperry, Comdr. William W. Kimball, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Worthington, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Bailey, Paym. George W. Simpson, Nav. Constr. H. G. Gillmore, all of the Navy; Col. J. E. Sawyer, U. S. A., and Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Carter, U. S. N.

The general dimensions of the Lawrence are: Length over all, 246 feet 3 inches; extreme beam, 22 feet 3 inches; depth of hull, 16 feet 8 inches; greatest draft, 8 feet 6 inches. She will have a displacement when loaded of 470 tons, and a locomotive force of 8,400 horse power. The hull is of steel construction, all parts of which, to a height of one foot above the water line, are galvanized. She was constructed by the Fore River Engine Company.

Government engineers estimate the cost of repairing the jetties, reconstructing the forts and batteries, torpedo casements and rebuilding barracks, destroyed at Galveston, at \$3,500,000, the forts, batteries, etc., to be made as near stormproof as it is possible for human ingenuity to devise. Congress will be asked for an appropriation for this purpose.

It has been found necessary to prepare a supplementary Naval Estimate in France for 29,294,260 francs, to cover the expenses occasioned by the Chinese Crisis. This estimate will be submitted to the Chambers as soon as they meet.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Nov. 6, 1900.

The Frenchmen were not a little chagrined at the result of their fencing contest here with the Naval Academy fencing team. One of the older French officers explained afterwards that they did not know that the bouts were to be public, and that their "Passed Midshipmen," though they practiced some on shipboard, still had been some time out of the training of their school. For the cadets it may be said that they were handicapped by the loss, by graduation, of all the Academy team of last year, Naval Cadets Charles J. Train, of New York; James C. Kress, of Pennsylvania; and Hirokai Tamura, of Japan. The three cadets who did so well, Naval Cadets Adolphus Andrews, of Texas; Sidney M. Henry, of New York; and Lewis McBride, of Pennsylvania, have only been the team, if even they may yet be called it, for a month. This success is not accidental. It is the result of laborious work on the part of the Swordmaster and his assistants, and equally patient attention and practice by the cadets. The naval Academy is fortunate in having the services of so experienced a swordman as Swordmaster Prof. A. J. Corbesier, a Frenchman, who has served in the French Army, and whose work amongst the cadets is the highest proof of his skill and proficiency. He is ably assisted by Assistant Swordmasters J. B. Reitz and George Heintz.

The French officers, who left here last week for Baltimore, were delighted with their visit to Annapolis, and were strong in their praise of the Naval Academy, which, they declared, when the improvements contemplated were finished, would not only be the best naval school in the world, but also the most magnificent in its equipment. Indeed, it would be so unique that it would have no institution with which to be classed. During the visit of the squadron some of the officers were present at the recitation of a section of the cadets in the third class, which has been but a month over one year in French. The officers were surprised to see the progress in oral and written work of the young men, and declared that their own people could do no better.

Camp Wainwright is deserted. The headquarters of the marines on the Government Farm was vacated Thursday and the marines went to their winter quarters on the Santee. Fifteen marines in charge of Sergeant Owens, left Friday for duty on the Massachusetts, at Cramps' shipyard.

Mr. Frank O. White, of Annapolis, employed as a clerk at Indian Head, was in bed when the recent explosion occurred, about half a mile from where he was. He was lifted out of the bed by it and deposited in a chair. Every window pane in his room was broken by the concussion.

Mrs. Halsey, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Halsey, and her daughter Deborah, left this week for Manila, via New York, on the transport Buford.

The Naval Cadets defeated the team of Washington and Jefferson College Saturday afternoon by a score of 18 to 0. The game Saturday had been looked for with considerable interest for several reasons. It was the first time that these institutions had met, and Captain Phillips and several other players on the visitors' team were members of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and had seen service in the Philippine Islands. The Pennsylvanians had held Princeton down to one score last season and a good game was expected. In the first half of 20 minutes the cadets scored two touchdowns, made by Fowler and Williams. Long and Belknap each missed a goal. In the second half of 15 minutes Horning made a touchdown. Belknap kicked a goal, and Washington and Jefferson was forced to make a safety.

The line-up was as follows:

Navy	Positions	Wash, and Jeff.
Reed, S.	Left End	Sutter
Williams	Left Tackle	McMalon
Fremont	Left Guard	White
Bruff	Centre	Jarrett
Belknap	Right Guard	Rodgers
Adams	Right Tackle	Phillips (Capt.)
Nichols	Right End	Shrontz
Long	Quarter Back	Aiken
Manley (Horning)	Right Half Back	Montgomery
Fowler (Capt.)	Left Half Back	Reed
Smith, C. E.	Full Back	Gesler

Umpire—Young, of Princeton. Referee—Aiken of Washington and Jefferson. Touchdowns—Fowler, Williams, Horning. Goal—Belknap.

Score: Cadets—18. Washington and Jefferson—0.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Nov. 5, 1900.

Sergeant De Von, who has been in charge of the detachment was returned for duty with K Co. He is one of the youngest sergeants in the regiment, yet he has made for himself a splendid reputation for reliability. He will go up for examination for a commission next spring.

Brigadier General Merriam, Department Commander, was here on Oct. 30 from Omaha, for the purpose of a general inspection.

Capt. James R. Lindsay, who has been granted a month's leave, beginning at the expiration of his sick leave, will return to Manila about Dec. 15, accompanied by Mrs. Lindsay and baby.

Dr. and Mrs. Newlove announce the birth of a daughter, born Wednesday, Oct. 31.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Nov. 1, 1900.

The voyage of the Meade, which arrived on Oct. 30, was a long one. She came by way of Hong Kong and Nagasaki to avoid bad weather, but between Nagasaki and port the steamer encountered a storm which was doubtless the tail end of a typhoon. Among the cabin passengers were: Col. W. F. Spurgin, Col. John L. Tiernan, Major H. D. Thomason, Major John A. Baldwin, Capt. R. Calverly, Lieuts. A. C. Thompson, L. S. Hess, J. M. White and John H. Lewis, Mrs. H. D. Thomason, Mrs. A. C. Ducat and Capt. J. A. Lockwood.

Capt. William Crozier, O. D., accompanied by Col. Jacob B. Rawles and Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, tested the 12-inch battery at Fort Point on Oct. 26.

The concert given at the general hospital on the evening of Oct. 25 by Division No. 5 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was a great success and well attended by the sick soldiers.

Major A. C. Girard has operated very successfully on Lieut. Frank R. Lang, who was wounded in China, and

extracted the bullet from his neck, so that he is expected to recover.

Capt. John A. Lockwood, who arrived on the Meade, is at the California.

At the home of Comdr. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., in the Mare Island Navy Yard, Lieut. Richard M. Cutts and Miss Margaret M. Pitts, niece of Captain Drake, were made husband and wife on Oct. 31. All of the yard officers were present, together with many guests from San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Cutts will spend two weeks of their honeymoon at Monterey.

Asst. Surg. L. F. Hess, U. S. A., is registered at the Occidental.

The wife of Gen. Frederick Funston sailed for Manila on the Grant this last week. Among other Army officers' wives was the wife of Capt. Frank H. Albright, commander of the post of Santa Cruz, isle of Luzon.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Lieut. Clark of the 18th Inf., gave a delightful dinner on Oct. 27. The guests were Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Montague and the Misses Marshall.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 30, 1900.

The roster of the post of Fort Sam Houston and Department Headquarters is as follows: Department of Officers—Commanding the Department, Col. Chambers McKibbin, 12th U. S. Inf.; Acting Adjutant General, C. S. Roberts, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th U. S. Inf.; Acting Inspector General, Frederick W. Sibley, Captain, 2d U. S. Cav.; Acting Judge Advocate, C. S. Roberts, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th U. S. Inf.; Chief Quartermaster, John Simpson; Chief Surgeon, Peter J. A. Cleary, Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Surgeon General; Chief Paymaster, John L. Bullis; Ordnance Officer, Almon L. Varney, Major, Ordnance Department; Signal Officer and Aide-de-Camp, Howard R. Perry, 1st Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Inf.

Fort Sam Houston—Commanding post, C. L. Best, Captain, L. Bat. K, 1st U. S. Art., also commanding Battery; Commanding Detachment 25th U. S. Inf., F. M. M. Beall, Captain, 3d U. S. Inf.; Commanding Bat. O, 1st U. S. Art., Wm. C. Rafferty, Captain, Bat. O, 1st U. S. Art.; Commanding Troop F, 10th U. S. Cav., Guy Carleton, Captain, Troop F, 10th U. S. Cav.; Light Bat. K, 1st U. S. Art., Wm. M. Cruikshank, 1st Lieutenant; F. K. Fergusson, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. L. Westervelt, 2d Lieutenant; Bat. O, 1st U. S. Art., J. C. Nicholls, 2d Lieutenant; Post Surgeon, J. S. Kennedy, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Asst. Surg., T. C. Longino, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Asst. Surg., Graham Watts, A. A. Surg., San Antonio, Tex.

Non-commissioned staff—Ordnance Sergeant, Hinneck Schonberg, U. S. A.; Commissary Sergeant, C. W. Titus, U. S. A.; Post Q. M. Sergeant, Michael Mullin, U. S. A.; Sergeant Major, John C. Callahan, U. S. A.

VALUE OF MARKSMANSHIP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I was much impressed by an article in the current McClure's Magazine by A. Conan Doyle, entitled "Some Lessons of the War, Based on England's Experience in the South African Campaign." I was particularly impressed by his remarks as to the value of marksmanship in an army. After stating the necessity of better pay for enlisted men in the British Army in order to secure better material, he says: "At such a wage you could pick your men carefully, eliminate the unfit, insist upon every man being a highly proficient marksman, and make dismissal from the service a very real punishment." Again he says: "It costs as much to convey and feed a worthless man as a good one. If he is not a dead shot with a rifle, what is the use of carrying him 7,000 miles in order to place him in a firing line?" One man who hits his mark outweighs ten who miss it, and only asks one-tenth of the food and transport.

Again he says: "If a man is not a marksman he should be cast from the Army; for why should a useless man be paid and fed by the country?" Dr. Doyle was speaking from a personal experience in the late campaign in Africa, where the British forces met reverse after reverse at the hands of an aggregation of untrained farmers inferior to themselves as one to five.

As with us in 1776, the Boers had the advantage of defensive position, knowledge of country and, perhaps, above all, of excellent marksmanship. The time has passed when an American was necessarily a good rifle shot, if such a time ever existed. Our recruits are taken largely from cities, and many of them never had a rifle in hand till issued one for drill. The Regular Army taken to Santiago in 1898 was an army that, as a whole, had been through one or more season's practice on the target range, and most of the older soldiers had the advantage of still better practice at large game.

To-day our Army is filled with recruits to a large extent, and, as old men are discharged, recruits take their places. Since the abolition of our excellent recruiting depots these recruits have to be broken in, some in one way and some in another, after they join their regiments. Much time is taken up with setting-up drills, much with troop or company drill, much with fatigue; but the recruit knows nothing of the use of his rifle (carbine or musket) until the opening of the target season. Then, if he has good eyesight, sufficient intelligence, and will take a moderate degree of interest, he may in two months become a fair shot. If he lacks good eyesight or intelligence or is too lazy or careless to apply himself, he is classified as "third classman," some excuse is entered on the target report and next season he probably repeats the performance. No amount of coaching will make such a man a marksman. His record is entered in the appropriate place on his discharge and he is promptly re-enlisted and possibly becomes a non-commissioned officer. The target season is excellent in its way. The trouble is that the recruit of to-day is very likely to see service in the field before the target season comes round. As a remedy for present defects, I would suggest that in addition to the present practice, each soldier should, during his first year's service of enlistment, be required to fire at least ten shots per month on the target range, beginning with the second month's service with his regiment, unless, during his first season's practice, he qualifies as "first classman" or higher, in which case he should be excused from further practice during the year. Every soldier, no matter what his term of enlistment, should be required to take the monthly practice prescribed for a recruit until he has qualified as "first classman."

Any soldier who fails to make a record of "second classman" by the time he completes his second season should be discharged without honor. Requirements of this kind would stimulate a soldier to shoot well by

making it a disgrace for him not to shoot well. Old soldiers of long service, now in the Army, who could not come up to the standard should be discharged on surgeon's certificate. They are unfit for the firing line. Some such requirement as that outlined above would give us an effective fighting force, and such a force is what we need, whether 28,000 or 100,000 men are to constitute our Regular Army. It is hard to eradicate the tin soldier idea, and there are probably officers to-day who think it more important that a troop of cavalry should execute the "right mauline" together or come to "present arms" with a crash than that it should excel on the range with carbine or pistol. Drill is necessary for cavalry or infantry, skirmish drill especially so, and this can be accomplished as well when the men are taught to take cover as when not, as well when firing at an enemy represented by figures as when the piece is aimed and snapped at nothing.

CAVALRY OFFICER.

THE DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It does not seem fair to decide that our disappearing carriage is useless and to discontinue its manufacture without its first being put to a fair test and without consideration of the opinions of those officers of the Artillery who have served with, and daily operated these carriages for several years past. Have they been put to a fair test throughout the country?

They have never been used in war, leaving the best test of their efficiency the results obtained by those officers who have daily drilled, studied and examined, and fired these guns in annual target practice.

It is only under service conditions that the test should be made, and when it is considered that up to this year artillery posts were not permitted to fire the full service charge and that the majority of shots were with old black powder and the old shell used in the obsolete Parrot gun, what can be expected?

There are at this post (Fort Stevens, Oregon) 6 10-inch B. L. R.'s mounted on disappearing carriages. Until about one year ago, there was nothing here to lay, aim or direct these guns, no range finding systems, and no methods of communication, in fact nothing save the bare gun. Probably these were the conditions in many other artillery posts at this time.

Since then each gun has been oriented, Scott's sights provided, quadrant circles graduated, and communications established between guns, battery commander's station, relocating and plotting room and base ends. A horizontal base system of range finding has been established, using type B, Lewis position finders as azimuth circles. Mechanical ballistic boards for 10-inch battery and mortars were constructed from range tables. Drills were carried out during good weather and non-commissioned officers and gunners thoroughly and carefully instructed in the method of indirect laying of guns and firing.

During last year's target practice none of these essentials to a fair test were established, with the result that it took almost two weeks to fire eight shots and only one hit was made. Practice charges and old black powder were used; some of the projectiles broke in half during flight, one piece flying in one direction and the other in another.

The guns failed to recoil to the proper distance and no pressures were recorded. If a hostile ship had been coming into the harbor it would have taken so long to fire that she could have steamed by with the band playing. These results have been blamed on the disappearing carriage. It is not known what the experience of other posts has been, but these were the conditions here.

This year's target practice consisted of three full service charges, Brown prismatic powder, and a 575 pound shot, and five with old black powder and remodeled Parrot shell 300 pounder. A target was constructed which was adapted for the strong current and high winds of this locality. It was carried to sea at the rate of from two to two and one half miles per hour. It was tracked at intervals of twenty seconds, and three minute predictions were made. (Relocations made with a simple device invented by Captain Pratt, U. S. Artillery, called the "Spanner.") Corrections for wind, drift, time of flight, height of tide, barometer and thermometer, and a decrease of 10 f. s., I. V. were made by first gunners on the mechanical ballistic boards. The elevation and azimuth were sent to the gun by speaking tubes and the gun laid and tripped, platform cleared, electrical connections made and gun ready to fire in two minutes and twenty seconds before the shot was fired. Each gun was fired by electricity from battery commander's station at three minute intervals.

Three full service charges were fired on this moving target at ranges of from 5,000 to 7,000 yards from two different guns, model 94 carriage, each gun recoiling to the loading position and 100 per cent. hits were accomplished. Two shots were 5 yards over, one 4 yards left, the other 5 yards right.

The rebanded Parrot shell, with old black powder, gave unstable results, which is to be expected; however, 63 and 23 per cent. hits were made with them, but the guns failed to recoil.

The height of guns here is 34.48 feet above mean low water, and for such low sights it is well known how invaluable a disappearing gun would be.

The system is no doubt complicated but it worked here with but one officer in command and only enough men, including those on extra duty, and old guard to man one gun.

There has never been one gun at this post out of order or not ready for action at any time.

Would it not be only fair, no matter how elaborate or complicated the mechanism of these carriages, to get the consensus of opinion of artillery officers (up-to-date artillerists, not old timers) who have daily operated and yearly fired these guns?

YOUNG ARTILLERIST.

It certainly would be fair to get the opinion of artillery officers on the subject of the disappearing carriage, and we shall be greatly obliged if other officers will favor us with a statement of their experiences. (Editor.)

The recruiting branches of both the Army and Navy are indebted to Postmaster Chauncey E. Argersinger of Albany, N. Y., for the interest which he has taken regarding recruiting in both arms of the Government. At his own expense he has had the illustrated bulletins sent out by the Army and Navy recruiting branches handsomely framed, and has had them hung in a conspicuous place in the corridors of the Government building at Albany.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

An idea of the suddenness with which our men run upon rebels may be gathered from the experience of a detachment of thirty-five men from Cos. F and K, 39th Vol. Inf., under command of Capt. Maloney, which left Tanuan on a scouting expedition in the direction of Lake Taal, P. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 2. At the same time a party of twelve mounted men under Lieutenant Coxe started out in a more southerly direction. Both parties were to meet at a small barrio on the edge of the lake. About four miles out Captain Maloney and his men stopped to rest, little dreaming, says the Manila "American," that they were so near to insurgents. Fortunately, Sergeant Evans and two men had started up the road in search of oranges, and they had hardly reached the top of the hill, which was but fifteen feet away, when they espied a force of about 150 armed and uniformed insurgents coming down the road. They immediately opened fire, killing the foremost man at the second shot, at the same time shouting for the rest to "Come on." Sergeant Pierce with fifteen men formed a skirmish line and swung out to the left of the road, while Captain Maloney with the rest moved out to the right. The insurgents made a rapid retreat, and took cover behind some bamboo, about seventy-five yards away, and started to return the fire. For a while they kept up incessant volley firing, but their shots all flew high. The Americans aimed low and poured a hot fire into them.

Then the rebels' fire became broken and ragged, and the insurgents broke for the mountains, leaving four dead and one mortally wounded. For half a mile the road was strewn with hats, plenty of Mauser ammunition, and a great many empty, discharged Mauser shells. After Lieutenant Coxe's party joined, and the combined column was returning, it was fired upon about a mile from Tanuan, but the natives disappeared almost after the first fire.

Captain Kerrick, with a detachment of the 30th Vol. Inf., from Sarilaya, P. I., on Sept. 6 captured Major Roberto Rodriguez, a leading Filipino officer. Lieutenant Moses, 4th Cav., captured Col. Sullico Antoni, of the General Staff, and several other officers.

The Manila "Freedom" of Sept. 12 announced that Pvt. Edward S. Taber, Battery H, 6th Art., had fallen heir to a fortune of \$66,000, left him by his father, E. S. Taber, Sr., who died in New York on June 21. Taber's home is given as Morristown, N. J., and he is said to have belonged to the 7th New York.

1st Sergt. B. F. Paulin, Co. F, 6th Inf., has just concluded thirty-nine years faithful service in the Army, and is to be retired. Sergeant Paulin, according to the Manila "Press," saw active service during the Civil War, and has served twenty years in the 6th Inf., and since 1869 he has been top sergeant.

The Manila "Freedom" of Sept. 14 said: "Will C. Carleton, the famous operatic baritone and song writer of New York City, has been holding it down quietly in the South as sergeant in Co. I, 28th Vol. Inf. He is now on special duty at the Internal Revenue Department, Manila. Mr. Carleton was fired with a desire to expand and cancelled an engagement with the Castle Garden Opera Company to fight for the flag."

The guard of a casco loaded with government supplies, which left Cabanatuan, P. I., on Aug. 28 for Bong-along, consisting of Sergt. Jos. Battet, Co. M, 34th Vol. Inf., two corporals and five privates, as well as one corporal and four privates of Illicano Scouts, was surprised by a heavy fire from insurgents on the opposite bank. The fire was immediately returned by the casco guard, and heavy firing continued on both sides for a period of thirty minutes, and resulted in the insurgents being driven off. The Americans had several casualties.

On the night of Aug. 28, five columns of thirty men each were sent out by Colonel Lockett into the mountains west of the Brial River and south of San Fernando, P. I., with five days' rations carried by native carriers. On the morning of the 29th ult., the column moving from San Fernando under Major Nolan surprised the quartel of Lieut.-Col. Elias Angeles. They killed one insurgent, captured two Mausers, and destroyed the quartel.

From Aug. 23 to Aug. 27 Lieutenant Lowenberg, of the 37th Vol. Inf., with men operating on Mount Isarog, killed three insurgents, captured four rifles and one brass cannon, and destroyed a number of quarters and considerable supplies. On Aug. 23 Sergeant Collins with seventeen men of the 45th Vol. Inf., struck about forty insurgents on Bual River near Vicente, killed seven, wounded a number, and captured three rifles and some ammunition. The same day Captain Winterburn and a detachment of the 11th Cav. struck a band of ladrones near San Fernando, Camarines Sur Province, killed one and wounded two. One native policeman with this detachment was killed.

Lieutenant Williams of the 39th Vol. Inf., on Aug. 28 captured the insurgent president of Alimino, P. I., who had been harboring Jorge Roderio, a noted ladrone in that vicinity. Major Langhorne with a detachment of the 39th Vol. Inf., scouting from San Pablo on Aug. 31, found a band of uniformed insurgents, on whom he opened fire. The insurgents scattered and the brush without returning the fire. An arsenal was burned.

On Aug. 29, at about 10:30 p. m., a large body of insurgents attacked the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. Robt. H. Hall, at Calamba, south of Manila. At this hour the camp was quiet and all sleep save the outposts. Suddenly fully fifty shots were fired in rapid succession by the rebels, who were situated temporarily about 300 yards from the camp. Lieut. Howard W. French, A. D. C. to General Hall, who had not turned in for the night, hastily collected a section of men and started in pursuit of the enemy, who got away finally. In the meantime the entire camp was aroused and prepared for a fight. No Americans were injured by the midnight disturbance.

DROWNING OF LIEUTENANT FERNALD.

This account of the drowning of Lieut. Roy L. Fernald, 26th Vol. Inf., is taken from the Manila "Times" of Sept. 14: "A detachment of twenty men under command of Lieut. H. M. Fales left Barotac Nueva for Potofan on Aug. 31. Accompanying Lieutenant Fales was Lieutenant Fernald, who, along with the musician, acted as point or advance guard of the detachment, who were mounted. Lieutenant Fales gave instructions that in case the raft had been taken by the insurgents, Lieutenant Fernald was to wait until the remainder of the squad came up, and under no circumstances to attempt the fording of the river Jalour. From the musician's account of the matter, however, Lieutenant Fernald decided to cross. The river was very deep, and the swift current quickly had his horse in difficulty. Lieutenant Fernald was seen to attempt to rise in his stir-

ups, but went under again and was seen no more. The musician gallantly swam to the rescue of the unfortunate officer, but was unable to see anything of either horse or rider. Diligent search was made for the body, but without success."

The Manila "Times" of Sept. 14 said: "Through the tact and resourcefulness of Major Guy V. Henry (son of Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry of Cuban fame), of the 26th Vol. Inf., commanding at Pototan, Panay Island, Private Savage, Co. G, 26th Vol. Inf., has been returned unharmed to the American lines. Savage had been in captivity some three and a half months."

At 10:30 p. m. on Aug. 28 all the available men of Cos. A and C, 6th Inf., left Calibo, Island of Panay, to pay their respects to the enemy who were known to be up in the mountains near Malina. On arriving at Malina they were further reinforced by twenty men from the detachment of Co. A, stationed there. They then proceeded along the trail through the foot hills towards the mountains, and just as day was breaking they suddenly heard a shot fired near by, then another, and another, and so on up the trail. The enemy had discovered their approach. Scouts had been posted along the trail, and were firing signal shots. The rifles fired were Remingtons. A large number of the enemy were seen on a hill, on which seemed to be a block house. They opened fire from another hill at a range of about 1,000 yards. The advance guard passed around on the enemy's flank, and got within 400 yards of them without being observed, the main body meantime engaging them. When the American flankers got around the enemy they hastily retreated.

After waiting a short time, and the enemy firing no more shots, the Americans resumed the march through the barrio of San Roque. Just after passing it, the enemy opened fire from the brow of a hill about 200 yards away. The Americans quickly returned the compliment, and then charged the hill with a rush. At the top of the hill not a rebel was to be seen. The march being again resumed, the Americans proceeded about a mile, when they were again fired on, this time at a range of about 300 yards, from the same ridge that the enemy had previously fired from. As usual, the fire was quickly returned, and after firing a few minutes the enemy ceased. The Americans then returned to Malina without further molestation on the part of the enemy. There were no casualties on the American side, while the enemy's loss is reported as nine killed and thirteen wounded. The rebels seemed to be well armed, and judging from the way they used ammunition they had a liberal supply of it.

On Sept. 3 Lieutenant Quinlan, with a detachment of the Philippine Cavalry, struck twenty insurgents, under David Fagan, a deserter, near Papaya, province of Nueva Ecija, and chased them to the foot hills. He killed one and captured 120 rounds of ammunition. No casualties occurred on our side.

In Lieutenant Barry's action, on Sept. 1, the insurgent General Noriel was seriously wounded. With 23 men of the 4th Inf. Barry had left Bacoor on that day for Cabay. He crossed the river with difficulty, and surprised an insurgent quartel, and after an engagement destroyed it. He captured six rifles of various patterns and one revolver, 208 cartridges and various parts of Mauser rifles. Three insurgents were killed and five wounded.

On Aug. 20 the troops at Pagsanjan, P. I., were fired upon by about 150 insurgents from the opposite side of the river. The firing was general and lasted about one hour. The river was very high and swift, and there were no means at hand for crossing. Finally a few men managed to cross in a small bateau, and found three dead insurgents, two rifles, and one bolo, and evidence of other insurgents having been killed or wounded. Our casualties were three men wounded, one horse killed, and six wounded. One woman was killed and thirty men were wounded in the houses by the insurgent fire.

Lieutenant Murphy, of the 37th Vol. Inf., with twenty men of Co. L, 37th Vol. Inf., from Sinaloa, were attacked by seventy-five insurgents, near Panguil, on Aug. 24. The American casualties were one man killed and two wounded. The enemy fled to the hills and disappeared.

Lieutenant True with sixteen men of Co. H, 33d Vol. Inf., from Narvacan, Ilocos Sur Province, on Aug. 15, near Villavieja, encountered about eighty armed insurgents entrenched. The rebels were flanked out, and lost five. Captain McRichardson, of the 39th Vol. Inf., scouting from Santo Tomas, P. I., struck a party of the enemy on Aug. 21. He could not overtake the enemy, but scattered them without casualties on our side.

Lieutenant Knox, 27th Vol. Inf., while scouting northeast of San Jose, P. I., on Sept. 17, met four men who were apparently doing outpost. He fired upon them, but they immediately fled. Captain Goldman, 32d Vol. Inf., with a detachment from Orion, Bataan, encountered about forty insurgents in the mountains near Bodac pass on Sept. 15. Two insurgents were captured. About 8 p. m. on Sept. 14, Cabuyao was attacked by insurgents and one private of Co. M, 28th Vol. Inf., was killed almost instantly. There were no other American casualties. Four dead Filipinos were found on the following morning, and the blood scattered about indicated that many had been wounded. The attack lasted about twenty-five minutes, and the attacking force was estimated at about seventy-five rifles. The insurgents attacked from all sides. Pools of blood and bloody garments indicated that their casualties had been very considerable. Reinforcements arrived from Santa Rosa a half hour after the attack ceased. The enemy made an impetuous rush, three of their men being killed within twenty-five yards of their quarters.

STATE TROOPS.

Adjutant-General Byrd of Georgia is against continuing negro organizations in the State force, and in his annual report recommends their disbandment. Among other things, he says: "After almost two years as the acting head of the adjutant-general's office, I fail to see where the Georgia State troops, colored, are or can be of any service to the State from a military viewpoint. Before the reorganization many companies of the old colored troops were found farcical as organizations and uniformed travesties on the name of soldierhood." Since then a reorganization has taken place, and of this General Byrd says: "In all fairness I desire to say that the administration is good and the reports show that the drill is all that can be expected. The State, however, has a right to expect more than drills and administration for the money appropriated." He then goes on to say that in event of riot the white militia would have the entire burden of danger and work, and closes: "Then, too, these troops who perform all riot duty need the values in equipment which have been and must continue to be issued to the colored troops. For these reasons, and these alone, I regard it my duty to recommend the disbandment of the colored troops."

Brigadier-General Harries, commanding District of Co-

lumbia militia, announces that headquarters will be open on every second and fourth Monday evening of each month. The Commanding General and staff will be present for the purpose of transacting informally any business or giving any information that officers may desire. Officers who may be inclined to call socially will be cordially welcomed.

The Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has secured a case of beautiful design for the flags carried by the 71st Regiment in the Spanish War and former Colonel Augustus T. Francis has notified the members of the regiment that the trophies can be viewed in the veterans' room. The question of a captain of Co. D is still undecided, but the committee which has been long out looking for a candidate, will soon report having secured an eligible person. Co. B, Captain Beekman, has twenty-four sharpshooters out of a membership of sixty-eight. They are ten ahead of any other company in the regiment, the next nearest being D with fourteen out of ninety members. Co. H will give a dance the latter part of November. For the week ending Oct. 19 the regiment had an attendance at drills of 510 out of a total strength of 651, a percentage of 74, a gain of one per cent, over the previous week.

The first battalion drill of The 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, of the season will be held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, on board the "New Hampshire." The election for junior ensign in the second division will be held on board the ship on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 13. A class in navigation has been organized by the navigator, Lieut. Barnard, which will meet on board the ship every first and third Friday evening of each month, beginning last night. The class is limited to the petty officers and seamen first class. A competitive drill between the division for the right to carry the colors for the drill season will be held on the evening of Jan. 15.

The annual inspection of Squadron A of New York, Major Bridgman, was held at Van Cortlandt Park Oct. 27. The squadron drill was pronounced by many onlookers as being as fine as any they had ever seen. The troops then drilled under their respective captains separately for about twenty minutes each, and were excellent. Major Bridgman commanded the squadron drill, and it was the first time he had been in saddle since his accident last April at the time of the Croton strike, except fifteen minutes one day to try a new horse. Major Greer was the inspecting officer and was most thorough in every particular. The squadron had more absentees than last year. Two officers are in Cuba, one man in Alaska, one man in Europe; Dr. Sayre ill with typhoid fever; besides a couple of others ill in bed. The polo season has been a great success. Troop I takes the officers' cup for the inter-troop matches for this season. Mounted drills commenced this week.

Orders have been issued for an inspection and muster of the 69th New York at its armory Thursday evening, Nov. 15, by Colonel William Cary Sanger of General Roe's staff. Col. Duffy urges his men to use every effort to add to the record of the regiment, and also directs company commanders to be prompt in rendering reports and thanks Major David Wilson and the members of the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., for volunteering their services on the occasion of the burial of late members of the 69th who died in the South. He also thanks the Veteran Corps of the 69th Regiment, the Roosevelt Post, Spanish War Veterans and the Guy V. Henry Post, Spanish-American War Veterans, and Band Master Bayne and the regimental band, Drum Major O'Connor and the field music for their participation in the funeral exercises.

The headquarters of the Division of National Guard of Pennsylvania has been removed to Franklin, Penn.

COAL CONSUMPTION OF TURBINE VESSELS.

Charles A. Parsons, managing director of the Turbina Works, Wallsend-on-Tyne, writing to the London "Times" of the recent trials of H. M. S. Viper, which is the first torpedo boat destroyer to be fitted with steam turbine propelling machinery, and of which he was the inventor, calls attention to the fact that all previous records were broken at this trial. At a preliminary but official full-power contractor's trial the maximum mean speed of 36.858 knots was reached. On a three hours' coal consumption trial, with air pressure limited to 3 1/2 inches, a mean speed of 33.838 knots was maintained with about four-fifths of the maximum power, the coal consumption being at the rate of 2.49 pounds per indicated horse-power per hour. On the usual twelve hours' coal consumption trial at cruising speed of 15 knots the ascertained coal consumption of the Viper was at the mean rate of 27 hundred weight per hour. H. M. S. Cobra, the second fastest ship afloat, with the same sized turbine engines and similar in every respect to the Viper, but loaded to service conditions and having a displacement of 442 tons, or about 60 tons greater than the Viper, consumed on her official 15-knot trial 24.58 hundred weight per hour. In her case the port engines only were used, the starboard engines being dragged round by the propellers, and it is probable that the Viper, with her less displacement, would, when using one set of engines only, burn less coal than the Cobra.

At the contract speed of 31 knots the Viper's turbine engines are working at only two-thirds full power, and are necessarily less economical than if they had been smaller and designed for the power required for thirty-two knots. Comparing the coal consumption of the turbine engines of the Viper and the reciprocating engines of H. M. S. Albatross, Mr. Parsons says: "On the one hand we have the larger engines, greater propeller blade area, heavier underwater fittings, greater hull resistance, powerful, durable boilers of simple construction without external adjuncts for attaining the highest economy on trial, the vessel being capable of a speed of five knots in excess of any vessel propelled by reciprocating engines.

"On the other hand, we have a vessel whose engines and propellers are capable of developing only about two-thirds of the horse-power of the other, designed for a much lower speed—in fact, about that at which the comparison is taken—and having boilers of noted efficiency in coal, assisted by somewhat complex additions for further increasing the economy. There cannot be the slightest doubt that in every class of vessel (excepting only very small or slow vessels) it will be found that the turbine system of propulsion will give superior results over the reciprocating engine as regards coal consumption.

"In the Viper, in spite of losses of power at lower speeds incurred in order to reach the record speeds attained (speeds only attainable by turbine machinery), without any special effort to attain economy, even so, her coal consumption per horse-power realized is very little in excess of the best, and less than that of many of the 30-knot destroyers."

CUBA'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Cuban Constitutional Convention was opened at Havana on Nov. 5 by General Wood. The sessions were held in the Marti Theatre and the best class of Cubans were represented in the throng that crowded the place. General Wood made the opening speech, everyone standing during its delivery. He warned the assembly that the constitution must be adequate to secure a stable, orderly and free government. After the convention had defined the relations to exist between Cuba and the United States the latter would, he said, doubtless arrange for a final and authoritative agreement between the two countries. The delegates cheered for the United States and for free Cuba and independence. Senor Llorente, the oldest delegate, was chosen President of the convention, and Senor Villuendas, the youngest, secretary. On the theory that the convention was a continuance and outcome of the revolution it was agreed to adopt the regulations adopted at Yaya in 1866, but as there was no copy of them present, the convention adjourned.

The following, signed by a majority of the delegates, was presented to the temporary President of the convention as the session adjourned:

Resolved, That a committee of this assembly proceed immediately to call on Governor General Wood to manifest the satisfaction with which the delegates have seen him carry out the delicate mission intrusted to him, and that the same committee request Governor General Wood to telegraph to the President of the United States as follows:

"The delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention assembled at their inaugural meeting, greet with profound gratification the President of the United States of North America, and they express their satisfaction with the honesty demonstrated by the fulfillment of the declarations made in favor of the liberty and independence of the Cuban people."

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Little of importance attaches to the week's developments in China. There were reports of several punitive expeditions sent against the Boxers, and of the execution of some chiefs. Russia gave an answer to the Anglo-German agreement, endorsing the first two articles and diplomatically dodging the rest. The date of the Emperor's return to Pekin is still a mystery. From London comes the report that in his despatches General Gaselee, of the British Army, referring to the Pekin relief expedition among half a dozen officers, mentioned for special services, two Americans who "gallantly supported our fighting line, viz.: Major Quinton and Capt. J. R. M. Taylor," both of the 14th U. S. Inf. General Dorward's report of the operations at Tien-Tsin contains little that is new, but of the withdrawal of the 9th U. S. Inf. after its heavy losses says: "I would specially bring to notice the conduct of Major Jesse M. Lee during the retirement. In him the regiment possesses an officer of exceptional merit."

"Among many incidents of personal bravery during the action I would specially bring to notice the conduct of Capt. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marines, in bringing a wounded man in from the front under a heavy and accurate fire. Butler was wounded while so doing, and was himself carried out of the firing line by Adjutant Leonard, who, I regret to say, was dangerously wounded in so doing. Capt. Lawton, of the 9th U. S. Regiment, brought me the news of their condition under a heavy fire. When returning and guiding the reinforcements of his regiment he was severely wounded."

The 14th U. S. Inf. started from Tien-Tsin for Manila on Oct. 31. Despatches from Pekin to Paris report the occupancy of Silang by a French force on Oct. 28. No reference is made in these despatches to the reported clash between French officers and Colonel Daggett, of the 14th U. S. Inf. The story was that French officers boarded a special train which was about to convey the 14th to Tongku and refused to leave when requested to do so. Thereupon Colonel Daggett ordered a guard to remove the French officers.

A despatch from Pekin dated Nov. 3 says that Field Marshal Waldersee has confirmed the sentence of death passed by the International Commission at Pao-ting-fu on the sub-Governor of that city, the provincial Treasurer and the Judge for their complicity in the murder of missionaries and Chinese converts. It is believed that some of the Ministers brought pressure to bear on Count von Waldersee not to confirm the sentence on the ground that if it was carried out it would be likely to frighten the Emperor and prevent his returning to Pekin.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

According to the latest returns from the general election on Nov. 6 the electoral vote for William McKinley will be 292, and for William J. Bryan 155. The vote by States is given as follows:

For McKinley—California, 9; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Utah, 3; Vermont, 4; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3; total, 292.

For Bryan—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Virginia, 12; total, 155.

Total electoral vote, 447; necessary to choose, 224.

The Fifty-seventh Congress will be heavily Republican in both branches. In the Senate there will be fifty-five Republicans as against fifty-one as the body is now constituted. The combined opposition will number but thirty-five. The present working majority of sixteen in the House of Representatives will be increased to fifty-seven, one change being the defeat of J. J. Lentz of the 12th Ohio district, whose attacks upon the honor of the flag and patriotism of Uncle Sam's soldiers were notorious during the last session.

The military telegraph line from Port Egbert, or Eagle City, Alaska, to the international boundary line near Dawson, has been completed. The Canadian line extends from the boundary to Dawson, and from that city southward to Skagway. There is a gap of about thirty-five miles in the line from Dawson to Quesnelle. The building of the line, for the present, has been suspended on account of severe weather.

OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Amid the demonstrations usual on the departure of soldiers for service, especially so far away as the Philippines, the magnificent transport Buford sailed from New York for Manila on Nov. 7 with 905 recruits on board for various regiments now on duty for the Philippines, and 52 enlisted men of the medical department. Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., was in command of the troops on board, and the officers going with him are as follows: Lieut. Col. William Auman, 21st Inf.; Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; Major Daniel Cornman, 21st Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf.; Capt. George E. French, 16th Inf.; Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; Capt. Frank E. Green, 11th Cav., U. S. V.; Capt. John R. Seyburn, 22d Inf.; Capt. Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf.; Capt. William H. Bertsch, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wilber E. Dore, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Roche, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Gilbert A. Younberg, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John McManus, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward R. W. McCabe, 17th Inf.

Acting Asst. Surg. W. J. S. Steward is also on duty with these troops. The commanding quartermaster on board is Moses Walton, an experienced officer in this connection.

The families of many officers were also on board, including those of Lieut. Col. F. L. Baldwin, 4th Inf., and the Misses Elizabeth and Irmgard Anderson, daughters of Gen. T. M. Anderson.

The cargo on the Buford included many Christmas gifts for loved ones in the Philippines, and it is gratifying to know that the transport will reach Manila a day or two before Christmas, so that the gifts will be in time for distribution. The transport Kilpatrick with about the same number of recruits on board, Col. Tully McCrea, 6th Art., commanding, will sail from New York for Manila Nov. 13.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1900.

The weather was far from favorable for the game with Yale on Nov. 3, and the attractions of the parade in New York City and other important games on the same date contributed to make the crowd of spectators not as great as that gathered to witness the Harvard-West Point game on Oct. 20. The cadet team was deprived of the services of some of the best players. Burnett, injured in the game with Harvard, was unable to go on, and Foster took his place at right end. Smith, the West Point captain, played, although he had had his shoulder dislocated. Had West Point's condition been up to the average the score might have been a tie; this was the opinion expressed by some of the spectators. Yale lost the ball on downs several times. Her efforts against West Point's line met with stubborn resistance. A twenty-yard run by Casad around Yale's left end was a feature of the game which won much applause from the friends of the home team. General and Mrs. Merritt and Mrs. and Miss Sheridan were among the visitors who witnessed the game from the stand. The General was among the most enthusiastic of the rooters for West Point. Lieut. W. D. Connor, who was captain of the team in '96, was also present. The score, 18-0, is six points lower than that made by Yale last year, and eleven points below that scored by Harvard on Oct. 20. The first half occupied twenty minutes, the second twenty-five. The line-up was as follows:

West Point.	Positions.	Yale.
Smith (Capt.)	Left End.....	Benham
Farnsworth	Left Tackle.....	Hamlin
Boyers	Left Guard.....	Brown (Capt.)
Bettison	Centre.....	Holt
Goodspeed	Right Guard.....	Richardson
Bunker	Right Tackle.....	Stillman
Foster	Right End.....	Coy
Lahm	Quarter Back.....	Wear
Casad	Left Half Back.....	Chadwick
Clark	Right Half Back.....	Cook
Phillips	Full Back.....	Hyde, Dupee

Umpire—Langford, Trinity. Referee—Vail, University of Pennsylvania. Time Keeper—Cadet Sterling. Touchdowns—Chadwick, 2; Dupee, 1. Goals from Touchdowns—Brown, 3.

Holt kicked off. Phillips made a good catch and gained some ground. Phillips went through Yale's centre and punted on the next play. Yale lost the ball on off-side play. Phillips punted again. Hyde returned the kick, Phillips fumbled and the ball was secured by Chadwick. West Point lost 10 yards for holding. With the ball on West Point's 15 yard line it went to the cadets on downs. Casad made fifteen yards around Benham. Then West Point tried the line; but without success. Phillips punted, Yale fumbled and Benham made but a small gain when he was downed. Farnsworth, Goodspeed, Boyers and Benham did splendid work. By hard line hitting the cadets were pushed backward, however, and two minutes before time was called Chadwick secured a touchdown and a goal was kicked by Brown. Time was called with the ball in the middle of the field. Score: Yale 6; West Point 0.

In the second half West Point kicked off. Yale rushed the ball to West Point's 20-yard line. Chadwick ran around Smith for a touchdown and Brown kicked goal. Score: Yale 12; West Point 0. Bettison kicked. The ball was caught by Chadwick and brought back to the middle of the field. Dupee, who had been substituted for Hyde as full back, made the third and last touchdown of the game for Yale, getting through the Cadets' right tackle after a hard struggle. Final score: Yale 18; West Point 0.

In the game on Wednesday, Oct. 31, the minor cadet team defeated the New York University eleven by a score of 6 to 0. Other games on Saturday were: Harvard 17; Pennsylvania 5; Cornell 12; Princeton 0.

The first officers' hop of the season was held on Friday evening, at which General and Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan were among the guests. At the cadet hop in Culver Hall, on Saturday evening, among the many young ladies present were the following: The Misses Roe, Lefferts, De Garmendia, Hoyle, Cushing, Tyler, Hart, Richardson, Tunis, Hamilton, Newton, Sibley, Banister, Davis and Cobb.

A luncheon was given by Miss Anne Davis for Miss Lefferts of New York, a guest of Miss Roe, on Friday. Among the guests were: Miss Lefferts, Miss Roe, Miss Cobb, Miss Hart, Miss Banister, Miss Davis and Mrs. Shipman.

A memorial tablet to the heroes of 1812 is to be placed in the Cadet Chapel by the members of the U. S. Society of the Daughters of 1812, permission to that effect having been given by Secretary Root and the Superin-

tendent of the Military Academy. The memorial is to be of black marble with gilt lettering.

The tablets to the memory of the Revolutionary heroes and to the men killed in the war with Spain, which occupy positions on the south wall of the chapel, were presented by the Daughters of the Revolution. This society was the first to be accorded the privilege. Mrs. William Gerry Slade of New York is President of the U. S. Society of the Daughters of 1812.

Miss Root, daughter of the Secretary of War, who has been a recent visitor at the post, is again expected during the present week. General and Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan, Mrs. and Miss Richardson have been guests at the hotel. The Misses Tyler have been guests of Mrs. Larned; Miss Hart has been visiting the Misses Davis; Miss Hoyle has been visiting Mrs. Sanders; Miss Newton has been a guest of Mrs. Tillman; Miss Lefferts, Miss Davis and Miss De Garmendia of New York have been guests of Miss Roe. Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Piper were among the spectators of the game on Saturday.

The remains of Mrs. David G. Spurgin have been interred at the post cemetery. The remains of Lieutenant Spurgin will, upon arrival at West Point from Manila, be interred beside those of his wife.

COMPARISON OF TROOPS IN CHINA.

Oscar King Davis, correspondent of the New York "Sun" in China, in an interesting account of the last days of the march of the allies to Pekin, says that "No other soldier is asked to carry as much on his back as the American. The British soldier has all his camp equipage carried for him, and carries only his little haversack with rations, his water bottle and his rifle and ammunition. If he belongs to a white regiment the Army Service Corps looks out for getting all his baggage forward to camp for him at night. If he is in an Indian regiment, the 'followers,' who number usually one-third as many as the fighting men, get up the plunder with the pack trains. The Frenchman has a pack that is brutal in size and weight, but he doesn't have to carry it except for short distances. The Russian carries a shelter tent, but no poncho or blanket. The small square of thin cotton cloth that he rolls over his shoulder forms one-sixth of a dog tent, and apparently they count on keeping warm by crowding the tent, each tent, all complete, being about eight feet long by six wide.

"The Japanese soldier carries a light-weight blue overcoat, which does for storm coat and blanket. He has two days' cooked rations of rice, dried fish and red beans. Each day's supply is packed in a little basket, and the two baskets he swings under his shoulder in a light cloth sling which is very handy. Besides that he carries practically the same weight of gun and equipment that all the others do. The American is at a disadvantage there, because he has to carry ten rounds more than any of the others. In marching the Jap has a characteristically quick, short step. The Russian shuffles along as if he wished he didn't have to wear such big boots.

"The average American has a rather long swinging stride, but as soon as the day gets hot there is a good deal of slouching in the American column, for the American is a kicker by nature. He has too many individual rights to be a soldier. He knows too much and is too intelligent. Whenever things do not go to suit him he discusses his condition and circumstances, his officers and his Government in language which, according to regulations, would send him to prison for many years. The talk of the men in one regiment at Yang-tsun was simply mutinous, but after they got into camp that evening and had a little chance to rest they began to feel better about it."

Writing from Hosiu on August 9th, Mr. Davis says: "The work of the Japanese is something to see, but it is very hard to keep up with. They swing out well before daylight and by the time they have been on the road an hour they have always picked up the rear of the Chinese. From that time it is a running skirmish all day, with never an instance when you are not likely to hear some fellow shooting, either at the advance or at some Chinese loitering too carelessly along the way. The pace is terrific. The Japanese go light, prepared to do footwork, and they do it with a vengeance. They cover two or three roads and about all the intervening country and sometimes double back and forth across, if there seems to be a chance to catch anything. When the advance has gone as far as it is to go for the day, the Chinese have had a first-class exhibition of what it is to be chased out of their own country.

"The Americans seem to be debilitated from their long service in the Philippines. Somehow they haven't the old time stay-with-it that used to distinguish their work. It isn't a lack of heart, for these are the same men we have seen do all kinds of things that required plenty of that admirable quality. It is just that they wear out quickly, they are old and stale and can't endure as they could a year or so ago.

"One thing is certain. Being in the advance all the time does for the Japs. It gives them the chance to get most of their marching done before the terrible heat of the day that is killing the other troops. The Americans did not march this morning until after 6 o'clock. They were hardly well on their way before the Japanese were here and beginning to pick out their camps. All during the frightful heat the Japs were lying about their new quarters dozing and taking it easy, while our fellows were pegging along the hard road and giving out from heat. They did not go into camp this afternoon until after 5 o'clock, and then it was in the village south of this, a mile and a half or more. All nationalities suffered greatly together, even the Indian regiments having a good many stragglers."

The march to Mahto, reached on August 10, was terrible in its effects. "Eighteen miles we have marched through the awful heat, and I have seen men pitch forward on their heads dead as they fell, struck down by the terrible sun. I have seen men go crazy and try to fight their comrades, and men by the score have been overcome and fallen down unconscious. It was worse than the desperate day at Yang-tsun, when the heat exhaustions were fully 25 per cent. It wasn't just the Americans who suffered to-day. We have felt the heat more, apparently, than any other troops all the way up, and have lost more from exhaustions and prostrations than any others, but to-day they all went down, and the big khaki turbans of the Indians were not so much better than the campaign hats of our fellows after all. There was not a cloud in the sky to temper the fierce sun."

"Soon after we left camp, Captain Cabell overtook the column with M Troop of the 6th Cavalry. General Chaffee was mighty glad to see him. He has been lamenting the fact that he had no cavalry all the way, and saying he had no eyes and couldn't see where he was. M Troop was the last to leave the transport, but

Captain Cabell made a special effort to keep his saddles together in the journey up to Tien-Tsin, and although there are a few men of another troop with him he was the first to get a troop ready to start, and so was permitted to come along. The big horses are fine, but they look a bit heavy and clumsy in comparison with the fine, clean lines of the Bengal Lancers' chargers.

In outward appearance, dress and such ways, the Indians show the wear and tear least of all. Their uniform is always neat and always looks just so. They have suffered greatly from the heat, losing as high as 12 per cent in one day, but they are just as immaculate now as when they started from Tien-Tsin. Our fellows have grown steadily worse, clothes not only dirty but torn and ripped, with no effort to fix them up again. Every Indian regiment has a lot of tailors in it, and they sew up the slightest rip at the first opportunity, always taking the stitch in time. The Russians have simply got dirtier and tougher. Their white shirt blouses are grimy and yellow with mud and dust, but they don't care. They are just about as good-natured as ever. They may have a rip here or a tear there, but it is all the same to them.

SUPPLYING OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

No more effective rejoinder has been made to the irresponsible charges against the Army supply departments in connection with our expedition to China than is contained in a letter written to Major Johnston of the Adjutant General's office by Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. V., who has been with General Chaffee's forces. General Barry writes:

"After visiting Admiral Remey on Aug. 17, I went in on the first high tide to Tungku, where I arrived about 5:30 p. m., and camped for the night on board the Monocacy, or, as the Chinamen call her: 'Me-no-Can-See,' an old side-wheeler, paddle-box arrangement of the time of Noah's ark, light draft, however, so she can go up most of the China rivers for considerable distance. Took 6 a. m. train, Aug. 18, for Tien-Tsin where I arrived at 9 a. m. Found seven troops of the 6th Cav. there, fully mounted and equipped and aching for a scrap. I spent a day at Tien-Tsin and then pulled out for Pekin. From Pekin to Tien-Tsin is one immense level plain as far as the eye can see in all directions, as beautifully cultivated and bearing as fine crops of corn, millet, sorghum and vegetables as you ever saw in the United States. Every three or four miles in all directions are small villages, all deserted except for the starving dogs.

"The Subsistence Department had everything on hand, except pie, and I don't see why the Department doesn't add that to the ration or stores for sale. Our commissary stores were the amazement of all nations and all wanted to purchase. The bacon and hard bread were especially admired and all foreigners remarked upon feeding our men with such excellent quality of everything. So far as I have observed, our men were better outfitted, equipped and supplied generally than the men of other armies.

"The Japanese Army is as near perfection in administration, instruction and general efficiency as anything I have seen. The endurance of those little chaps is simply amazing. In their ordinary drills, companies are double timed for half an hour—in full equipment—without a stop and when brought to quick time or halted they are not the least winded. This is due to their home training, where they are constantly climbing hills, carrying loads, till their wind is perfect and their muscular development, especially of the legs, is the finest I have ever seen. When they enter the army there is no let up.

"During the advance on Pekin our men suffered much from heat and lack of water. As the advance was arranged—Japanese first, Russians second, Americans third—our men started about 7 a. m. and had their march in the heat of the day. Then the march was generally through cornfields—stalks 8 or ten feet high, where there wasn't a breath of air. Every one feared the wells and Pei-Ho water so that the men were restricted to what boiled water they started with in the morning—a canteen full.

"When I saw our troops they were in good shape considering what they had gone through. We can't wage war without the troops enduring hardships and some getting hurt, but we can take our hats off to our supply departments, medical department and all other staff corps for the able manner in which they supply our army and meet every emergency, however great."

In a letter to Col. Crosby P. Miller, Q. M., dated "Pekin, China, Aug. 25, 1900," Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf., Chief Commissary of the American expeditionary force in China, says:

"We arrived in the bay on the evening of July 6. On the 16th I had everything, both from the Logan and Port Albert, at Tien-Tsin. I used large lighters directly to Tien-Tsin except in one emergency, when I unloaded some wagons and ambulances in small boats at Tong Ku and marched them overland. Admiral Remey strongly opposed the possibility of unloading the wagons in Navy boats, but my experience around the Philippines soon convinced him. Our transportation was an object of great interest, and the general opinion was that we could not use it in the campaign; but the critics were wrong, for it came through to Pekin without the loss of an animal or wagon. The only transportation on shore when we started was mine, and in conjunction with our river boats we are now supplying with it the 9th, 14th, a regiment of marines and a squadron of the 6th Cav. The same way with clothing, riding animals and every variety of clothing stores. It was mighty well I brought a good supply, for it had to do for all. With my usual good luck I was appointed chief commissary, and as Bryan and Wood had to stay behind, I was also the chief quartermaster during the advance. The troops carried but one day's rations, but did not lose a meal. Our train started four hours after the Japanese and Russian train, but invariably caught up with them before the end of the march. Pack trains in this country are very expensive, the train of fifty mules and fifteen riding animals with its fifteen employees carrying exactly what I carried on two wagons, and on arrival here being completely played out, while the wagons turned back to Tong Ku for more rations. I have had an opportunity to study the transportation of various armies, and think our wagons are superior to anything else, but there would be an improvement by supplementing them with some of the Jap carts and Russian cook carts.

"The Japs excel in every military branch, every one concedes it, in discipline, means of supply, medical attendance, everything. They have not only won the admiration but the affection of our officers and men, and a little Jap private dropping into our camp is shown the consideration due a major general. It will be extremely difficult to supply the troops at this point during the winter. Under ordinary conditions there is much suffering by the people, and there are no surplus supplies.

Unless the railroad is repaired, it will be impossible to maintain over three thousand troops and six hundred animals at this point, and that will strain river and wagon transportation to the utmost.

"However, we know nothing yet regarding the policy. As is always the case, we like the last place best."

THE BROWN SEGMENTAL TUBE WIRE GUN.

Nov. 8, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Nov. 3, giving a statement of the Army Engineering Work, taken from the annual report of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., you speak of "The deficiency act of July 7, 1898, provides funds for mounting 25 each of 5-inch and 6-inch Brown Segmental Tube Wire Wound Rapid Fire guns on navy-pattern mounts. Although considerable delay was experienced in securing the necessary data from the Chief of Ordnance, the emplacements for the 5-inch guns are either completed or under construction. No guns or mounts have yet been delivered. The required information relating to the 6-inch guns has not yet been furnished, notwithstanding that over two years have elapsed since the contract for manufacture of these guns was made. It is understood that the contractors alone are responsible for this state of affairs."

In answer to the above, Mr. Editor, we beg leave to refer you to the annual report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, page 11, in regard to Rapid Fire Guns, which reads as follows:

"Of the 25 5-inch and the 25 6-inch Brown Segmental Tube Wire R. F. guns, to be furnished by contract, the test of the 5-inch gun and its mount is about completed. The 6-inch type gun will not be submitted for test until after all the 5-inch guns, or nearly all, have been completed."

Since that date the tests of the 5-inch Brown Segmental Tube Wire Type Gun and Type Carriage have been completed, the results complying with the terms and conditions of the contract in every particular.

A committee of well-known engineering and mathematical experts was appointed in 1898 and approved of by the Chief of Ordnance and Secretary of War. That committee has been faithfully at work off and on at their leisure, night and day, ever since, and their report upon the mechanical construction, and upon other very important considerations in connection therewith, of the 5-inch Brown Segmental Tube Wire Type gun is expected to be completed and handed in within a very short time.

After the report of the committee has been rendered we hope that Brigadier General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, may have no reason to make further complaints about 5- and 6-inch Brown Segmental Tube Wire Guns.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. BROWN.

H. M. MUNSELL.

Trustees of the Brown Segmental Tube Wire Gun.

THE CANTEEN AGAIN.

The discussion of the Canteen question continues in the press. Capt. Henry Romey, U. S. A., retired, contributes another article to the "Christian Intelligencer," in which he points out the errors as to facts made by some clerical critics of the Canteen and adds that the "correspondent who makes the bold statement that mine is 'not true' may possibly be the husband of the lady I once met in this city (Washington), who said she had lived in it for thirty years, and had never seen the Army barracks."

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., retired, in the Williamsport, Pa., "Bulletin" says "The Anti-Canteen orators' statements are not based upon investigation nor on any statements—but those of the saloonkeepers near the regular army garrisons, which latter class are so 'hard hit' by the Canteen that they in sheer desperation allied with them the Prohibition political campaign orators to stir up the temperance people in their 'war on the Canteen, and upon moral Christian men and regular soldiers who are slandered by these people in branding them as drunkards. The truth, which any man or woman can ascertain upon inquiry, will reduce the cause of these anti-Canteen orators as effectually as did the Canteen the cause of the saloonkeeper, so far as the regular soldiers are concerned."

"They assert that the regular soldiers are made drunkards; to the contrary the morale of the Regular Army will compare favorably with that of any community of civilians in numbers far greater than any garrisoned regular post with, or even without, a Canteen. I can give instances where the Canteen has driven saloons away from the vicinity of garrisons and can assure, without fear of contradiction, all sincere temperance people that a drunken soldier in a garrison is as uncommon, since the advent of the Canteen, as was common to witness the disgraceful sight of drunken, robbed and beaten soldiers being dragged more dead than alive from neighboring saloons and brothels, before the Regular Army had the Canteen in the garrisons."

CHINA'S FACE SAVED.

The wonderful Chinese art of 'saving the face' has been strained almost to the breaking point to disguise the facts that the allies have taken Pekin and that the Emperor and Empress Dowager are in flight. It is believed that should the truth be known a widespread rebellion would occur. So stories like these have been circulated by the literati in placards and in the vernacular newspapers:

Li Ping-heng, according to one so-called Imperial edict, is said to have memorialized the throne, telling of the way in which he has exercised his commission to drive out the foreign soldiers who have invaded China. He reports that he has fought and slain many thousand barbarians. Great indeed was the strategy and great the courage to bring about so glorious a result. His reward is to wear the double-eyed ostrich feather. Upon Sung-ching, the Admiral of the fleet, is bestowed the yellow jacket. The Imperial Treasury orders the sum of 100,000 taels to be distributed among the troops as a reward for their bravery and as a stimulus for the future.

The barbarians, relying on their superior weapons, dared to try to enter Pekin. How fortunate that he, Li Ping-heng, flooded the country in which they were by means of the waters of the Jung Ting-ho. In this way an immense number of barbarians were drowned. Those who were not drowned or blown to pieces by the secret mines were afterwards put to death by the Chinese soldiers.

It is a cause of deep regret that many of the country people were also swept away and lost by the waters of the Jung Ting River. But sad as that is, there was no other way out of the difficulty, for it was a time of extreme danger to the nation at large. Great is the merit of Li Ping-heng. The Imperial granaries have been opened to supply the wants of the suffering people at Jung Ting-ho and steps are being taken to immediately repair the breaches in the banks of that river.

The few survivors of the allied army are humbly and earnestly begging for peace. The Empress Dowager, who was at first inclined to insist on their complete destruction, has graciously consented to answer their prayer provided that the following conditions are accepted and faithfully and fully carried out:

First—That the reformer Kang Yu Wei be handed over to China within a period of three months from this date.

Second—That hereafter the promulgation of the Christian religion in China be strictly forbidden.

Third—That all territory which originally belonged to China and which was afterward acquired by foreign countries be now restored.

Fourth—That all foreign merchants confine themselves to the treaty ports. Trade beyond these limits to be considered illegal.

Fifth—That the allies pay an indemnity of 1,300,000,000 taels to China as compensation for the depredations they have committed.—New York Sun.

THE RELIGIOUS PROBLEM IN LUZON.

Judge Taft, President of the Philippine Commission, has been engaged for some time in taking Filipino testimony concerning the conduct and policy of the friars. The statements of the Filipinos go to show that the friars, under the Spanish regime, greatly abused their almost unlimited political and religious powers over the community and that this abuse of authority often led to immorality. All the testimony offered by the Filipinos shows that they do not desire the return of the friars to the parishes. Archbishop Chapelle has gone to the more peaceful provinces of Northern Luzon, accompanied by three Dominican friars. It is asserted and generally believed that he intends to re-establish these friars in certain parishes, and the trip is exciting the natives in Manila, who call upon their countrymen to prevent the re-establishment of any friar, on the ground that it would fix a dangerous precedent for the future.

This action may result in extending the area of native disaffection and in deepening the feeling of hostility toward the white race. It is worth while knowing the present status of the religious question there as otherwise false outbreaks against American authority may be ascribed solely and perhaps erroneously to military causes. The most unfortunate phase of our position in the Philippines is the religious warfare which has come with the transfer of Spanish sovereignty to trouble us. It is a controversy that is unique in the history of religious strife. If it were a question of different religions it might be easily and quietly decided, but it is purely a dissension among believers in the same religion as to a particular line of church policy, resembling in a sense the contentions that have rent large Catholic communities in our western States over the proposition to place priests speaking a foreign language in English-speaking parishes. A notable instance of such disagreement stirred the Archdiocese of St. Louis, Mo., a decade ago.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Nov. 2. Killed—Oct. 12, Laguan, Samar, Bat. F, 4th Art., Fred. L. Reitz; Sept. 30, Tacloban, Leyte, Co. D, 43d Vol. Inf., William M. Bugg; Co. C, 43d Vol. Inf., Corp. James L. Noble; Co. B, 43d Vol. Inf., Alcide Gingras; Oct. 30, Maasin, Luzon, Co. E, 35th Vol. Inf., John R. Blower; Oct. 24, Narvacan, Luzon, Troop L, 3d Cav., Samuel Davis, previously reported missing; Oct. 25, San Quintin, Luzon, Co. I, 33d Vol. Inf., Sergt. Vincent Burgstaller; Sept. 22, Alabasi, Leyte, Co. K, 43d Vol. Inf., Harry Veyon; Oct. 15, Tubungan, Panay, Co. H, 36th Vol. Inf., Herbert R. Brown; Oct. 23, Sariaya, Luzon, Co. C, 35th Vol. Inf., John Lanter.

Wounded—Oct. 29, Maasin, Co. E, 35th Vol. Inf., William A. Staffeldt; Co. D, 35th Vol. Inf., Matthew Manalo wounded in knee, serious; Oct. 25, San Quintin, Co. I, 33d Vol. Inf., Thomas C. Tucker, wounded in shoulder, moderate; Sept. 22, Alabasi, Leyte, Co. K, 43d Vol. Inf., Edward J. Hill, wounded in foot, slight; John South, wounded in thigh, serious; Oct. 20, Legazpi, Luzon, Troop D, 11th Vol. Cav., John Britties, wounded in thigh, serious; Oct. 30, Camiling, Luzon, Co. G, 17th Inf., Clarence V. Parker, wounded in arm, serious; Oct. 25, Bayambang, Luzon, Co. L, 17th Inf., William Haler, wounded in chest, slight; Oct. 8, Orion, Luzon, Co. D, 33d Vol. Inf., Frank G. Schmidt, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Oct. 21, Vintar, Luzon, Co. H, 34th Vol. Inf., Earl Hale, wounded in arm, slight; Nov. 1, Cangbiling, Luzon, Troop L, 4th Cav., John H. Rogers, wounded in arm, serious.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Nov. 1. October customs \$1,888,000 (Mexican), an increase over any previous month of \$150,000; total revenue, \$2,300,000; breaks record.

TAFT, President Commission.

Manila, Nov. 5. Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery—Oct. 31, Co. E, 35th Vol. Inf., William Polling; Oct. 29, Co. M, 43d Vol. Inf., John B. Bowers; Oct. 7, Co. A, 6th Inf., Charles A. Carroll; Oct. 30, Co. A, 35th Vol. Inf., Thomas Kane; Co. B, 21st Inf., Michael W. Sullivan. Tuberculosis—Co. G, 34th Vol. Inf., Richard M. Burns; Sept. 14, Co. G, 43d Vol. Inf., Corp. Patrick Malone; Oct. 28, Troop L, 3d Cav., Joseph P. Murphy. Malaria fever—Oct. 16, Co. M, 6th Inf., Henry L. Allison; Oct. 29, Co. L, 27th Vol. Inf., Edmund L. Dare; Oct. 21, Co. K, 34th Vol. Inf., Charles Hobson; Oct. 30, Co. M, 43d Vol. Inf., William Jacobs; Oct. 21, Co. H, 35th Vol. Inf., Andrew J. Taylor; Oct. 19, Troop H, 11th Vol. Cav., Fretzka Thomas. All other causes—Oct. 24, Co. I, 49th Vol. Inf., Walter Warren; Oct. 30, Co. L, 35th Vol. Inf., Patrick J. O'Connell; Oct. 28, Troop F, 4th Cav., Robert J. Lillie; Oct. 18, Co. G, 35th Vol. Inf., Willie Johnson; Oct. 26, Co. C, 17th Inf., Sergt. Samuel M. Horn; Oct. 27, Co. A, 19th Inf., Edward Farrell; Oct. 22, Co. M, 6th Inf., Sergt. Frank Braunwark; Sept. 8, Troop C, 9th Cav., William Clay; Oct. 20, Co. E, 35th Vol. Inf., William H. Moesner; Co. H, 16th Inf., John L. Chambers; Oct. 16, Co. D, 6th Inf., Frederick Maloney.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Nov. 6. Killed 1 p. m., Monday, Oct. 29, near Quatero, William D. Pasco (2d Lieut.), Co. K, 18th Inf., Isaac Mendor, Addison Ennis.

MACARTHUR.

Nagasaki, Nov. 6. Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery—Oct. 31, Charles Fromherz, Co. I, 11th Inf., PERLEY.

A PHILOSOPHER AS AN HISTORIAN.

The philosopher, Prof. John Fiske, has issued from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, a work entitled, "The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War." While it contains little that is new in the way of historical research, it presents some of the facts in a new and more striking way.

The discussion of the capture of New Orleans gives Prof. Fiske the opportunity of saying that "but for the Navy and its gallant commanders it would have been impossible to put down the Rebellion. The work done by the Navy was truly Titanic. There was something romantic in the boldness with which President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, at the outbreak of hostilities, quickly announced their intention of blockading 3,000 miles of coast, all the way from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Europe laughed at the idea; such a thing had never been done by the greatest maritime powers and the United States had very few warships and most of them were antiquated, and all about to become so. Yet, within a few months this stupendous blockade was made effective. A navy especially adapted to the needs of the occasion, and unlike anything seen before, was created as if by magic."

When the Civil War broke out, Farragut's Southern friends tried their best to induce him to join them, but he quickly silenced them with the uncompromising reply: "Mind what I tell you! You fellows are going to catch hell before you get through with this business."

The capture of New Orleans Mr. Fiske considers the crowning exploit of the old-time Navy, being the last victory won entirely by wooden vessels.

Prof. Fiske very properly regards Belmont as substantially a victory in spite of the fact that Grant hastily withdrew from that position and narrowly escaped capture in doing so. Shiloh was an illustration of the crude ideas concerning the war and military matters generally prevailing even in "the best informed circles." Grant is quoted as giving the excuse that he "had not the heart to demand more work from his tired, jaded men, and he felt some delicacy about giving orders to Buell, whose senior he had been but a short time." Such delicacy, says Mr. Fiske, shows an entire failure to rise to the height of the occasion. "Fancy such an excuse," says the author, "from Frederick or Napoleon." But Frederick was an emperor and Napoleon a dictator, while Grant was the servant of a fickle people and a censorious Congress watching eagerly to call him to account for any mistake he might make. And above all, Grant was a man who had a too modest estimate of his own abilities in comparison with those of other men, certainly at that time.

Viewing the escape of the Confederates after the battle of Shiloh as a philosopher, Prof. Fiske "suspects that the true explanation, after all, may be that our peace-loving people had not yet come to realize what a terrible affair war is, when truly effective, and especially when waged against our own kin." He says that General Buell's explanation that Grant's men thought the object of the battle was sufficiently accomplished when they were reinstated in their camps, is not inconsistent with General Sherman's humorous reply when Mr. Fiske once asked why the retreating Confederates were not pursued: "I assure you, my dear fellow, we had quite enough of them."

According to Professor Fiske the Corinth campaign gave General Halleck the chance to do a great injustice toward General Pope. The latter's forces were sent in pursuit, and Pope sent word to Halleck that the "woods were full of Confederate stragglers," and it was hoped that at least 10,000 would be captured within a day or two. This intelligence turned Halleck's head, and he telegraphed to Washington that "Gen. Pope already reports 10,000 deserters from the enemy and 15,000 stand of arms captured." The rejoicing in the North over this news gave way to indignation when the truth was known, and "Pope was generally blamed and ridiculed for a wild statement he had in no way authorized. With praiseworthy desire not to embarrass his chief Pope bore this popular censure in silence, and it was not until after the end of the war that he even asked Halleck for an explanation, which that General, with some frivolous excuses, declined to give. Pope's conduct in this affair shows true generosity, but what shall be said of the superior officer who thus allowed a subordinate to become his scapegoat and uttered never a word to clear him?"

PRAISE FOR HALLECK.

The author's feeling against General Halleck does not blind him to one good piece of work done by him. This was during the Vicksburg campaign, where General McClellan played the role toward Grant that Gates played toward Schuyler in the Revolutionary war. After some success in handling troops at Belmont, Ft. Donelson and Shiloh, McClellan grew tired, he said, of furnishing brains for Grant's army. He went to Washington and as an Illinois politician managed to get Lincoln's and Stanton's secret authorization to raise a volunteer force in the States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, to proceed with it against Vicksburg. But this scheme was disapproved by Halleck, then high in the councils at Washington, who cherished "some professional prejudice against amateur generalship." Halleck's protest resulted in McClellan's scheme being modified so that he merely superseded Sherman. When, later, Halleck had McClellan removed the latter wrote bitterly to President Lincoln that his success was "gall and wormwood to the clique of West Pointers who have been persecuting me for months."

"It was fortunate for the country," says Professor Fiske, "that the 'clique of West Pointers' were allowed to have their way. McClellan's case was only one among many which in the course of the Civil War illustrated the evils of amateur generalship. The old-fashioned American notion that a man who succeeds in one kind of work can succeed in another by dint of native ability and without special training is not so commonly entertained now as it once was. The Civil War taught us some lessons in this regard. Of all the occupations of life, there is none in which the imperative need of professional training is so forcibly demonstrated as in warfare, where errors of judgment are visited with such prompt and terrible penalties. Among the commanders in our Civil War on either side nearly all who achieved success on a large scale were graduates of West Point and most had served their apprenticeship in Mexico. On the other hand our volunteer commanders who had had no special training seldom prospered in any higher position than that of general of division. There were one or two exceptions but this was the rule."

The persistency of Grant at Vicksburg comes in for a large amount of praise. His campaign after cutting loose from his base at Grand Gulf has no parallel, in the author's opinion, but in the first Italian campaign of Napoleon.

If one should look among the great men of the Civil

War to find Professor Fiske's hero par excellence he would select General Thomas. To that magnificent soldier the book gives unbroken praise. When Rosecrans reached Chattanooga after the rout at Chickamauga the officers who helped him into the house did not soon forget the terrible look of the brave man stunned by sudden calamity. Professor Fiske tells us that in later years he used to meet Rosecrans and always felt that he could see the shadow of Chickamauga upon his noble face. "The first time I was introduced to him," he says, "I was reminded of the strange look that haunted the face of the mother of Barnaby Rudge; a look that remained amid all changes of expression, the dim but abiding shadow of a look to which an instant of terrible and overwhelming experience only could have given birth. Afterward I always noticed this look and am sure that it was not merely in my fancy. Thomas was always prompt," insists Professor Fiske, "in spite of Grant's opinion to the contrary, while his work in that December fortnight [the Nashville campaign] while Grant was nagging him was really a marvel of celerity. The fact is that ever since Shiloh there has been a grain of jealousy between the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Cumberland. They sometimes enjoy girding at each other and one of the stock themes is the alleged 'slowness' of the latter army and its commanders, which is simply one of the numerous commonplaces that are not true. Grant, I think, shared in this jealousy, perhaps unconsciously, and this may have affected his mental attitude toward Thomas."

The annals of warfare, Professor Fiske says, may be searched in vain for a grander spectacle than Thomas holding the Horseshoe Ridge at Chickamauga, "and in the years to come, so long as American children are born to love and serve their country, rescued at such dreadful cost from anarchy and dishonor, may they be taught to revere the glorious name of Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga."

The volume closes with the Nashville campaign. It is illustrated with maps which, not seeking to give too many details, bring out the salient points of the various movements.

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

We are glad to publish the following account of some of the difficulties and dangers of the Signal Corps, sent us by one of their number. They are a capable and brave body of men, who do much to hold and make good the advances of our Army in the Philippines.

"There are few people in the United States who realize the important work done by the Signal Corps. These men are seldom mentioned in the newspaper reports but they keep on with their dangerous and hazardous work, not caring whether they ever have their names in print.

"The Signal Corps is composed of bright young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and they must be physically perfect in order to withstand the many hardships they have to endure. The Signal Detachment on Leyte Island, for example, landed at Ormoc in May, 1900, and with 300 miles of telegraph line to build. They started from Ormoc to build a line to Jaro thirty miles inland across the mountains. It took five weeks to build this line. They encountered many difficulties and dangers, carrying their rations and extra clothes in a pack on their backs as it was impossible to get wagons or pack trains over the trails, and every week sending out for more rations. The last week they were so far in the mountains that it was impossible to get rations and they lived on a one-third ration, sleeping on the ground with only a poncho and blanket to keep off the rain and dew. Sleeping with wet clothes on and living on hardtack, bacon and coffee without sugar, these men pushed on, cutting a path four feet wide through the virgin forests and after suffering innumerable hardships arrived in Jaro, tired out and half starved.

"After resting they once more started out to build a line to Carrigara. The insurgents were all the time cutting and carrying off the line behind them and after trying for three weeks to keep this line up it was abandoned. While building this line they were obliged to camp half way between two towns and the first night were surrounded by hundreds of insurgents. Nineteen men held out against big odds until reinforcements arrived, when the insurgents were driven off. This is only one of the many things that these men have had to contend with in the performance of their duty.

"They are expected to establish and maintain telegraph and telephone lines, to establish signal stations, to be expert linemen in both repair and construction work, to understand telephone and telegraph instruments and to be telegraph and signal operators. In a campaign there are always from eight to a dozen signal men to keep the columns in communication with headquarters, and in battles to establish a temporary telegraph office; for instance, when General Lawton was shot, three minutes after he was dead the news was being flashed to Manila over the temporary telegraph line from the field of battle. Besides this, they have to transmit orders between the different regiments. Not only is this a responsible position, but very dangerous as well, for in order to swing the flag they have to stand in full view of the enemy and it makes no difference how thick the bullets come the message has to go. They are always in the thickest of the fight and very seldom get a chance to throw in a shot. In Manila in the month of June, 1900, the signal men handled an average of two thousand messages in a day, not all short ones, but some averaging from two to three hundred words. This is a good record and one that would be a credit to any office in the States.

"The construction men are traveling all the time and are never long stationed in one town, so that their mail from home is often from four to five months in reaching them. They are seldom where they can buy stamps, so have to send their letters without any. In closing will say: 'While you are cheering the brave deeds done by the other soldiers, don't forget to add a word for Uncle Sam's Signal Corps men who have never had any one to laud them.'

NOTES FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

The determination of the Navy Department to commission the tugs Piscataqua and Wompatuck for service in the Philippines is a move in the right direction, and one which will give our naval authorities on that station a still firmer control of the coasts and littoral of the islands. The Piscataqua is an ocean-tug of 631 tons displacement and provided with engines capable of developing 1,000 horse-power, giving her a speed of upwards of sixteen knots per hour. The Wompatuck is also an ocean-tug, and performed good service on the coasts of Cuba during the investment of Santiago. The displace-

ment of the Wompatuck is 402 tons, her speed is about fifteen knots, and her hull is built of iron.

The Yorktown, under the command of Comdr. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., is one of the busiest vessels on the station, and has done much toward breaking up the illicit trading and blockade running which for so long has annoyed the American authorities in command at Manila. Notwithstanding the long cruising life of the Yorktown, that vessel is regarded as one of the most efficient of the smaller craft on the station.

Ensign David C. Hanrahan, U. S. N., attached to the captured gunboat Isla de Luzon, has seen pretty much as arduous service as any officer on that station. The Isla de Luzon has been kept on the go pretty nearly all the time the past year, and has done fine service in detecting and bringing to punishment offenders against the law around about the islands of the Philippine Archipelago. The smuggling fraternity among the Filipinos are in dread of these little gunboats, and under the command of the younger officers attached to the fleet their services have been of immense effect in driving illicit trade out of existence.

The store ship Arethusa, en route to join Admiral Remey's squadron at Manila, has left Singapore after a brief stay in that port, and reports all well on board and the ship in good condition. The Arethusa will make a welcome addition to Admiral Remey's command, and her services are likely to be in constant demand. It was the original intention of the Department to have the Arethusa return to the United States as soon as her cargo was discharged, but a change in her orders is likely.

Some months ago Rear Admiral Crowninshield reported in favor of the substitution of naval barracks for the dilapidated and unsanitary receiving ships that now serve as the temporary homes of recruits, and Surgeon General Van Reep heartily advocated the change, but it passed unheeded by the last session of Congress. One of the newspapers, the "New York Times," has recently advocated the measure in a most cogent editorial. We have no doubt of the desirability of the change, and we hope that it will be authorized by Congress during the coming winter.—New York "Medical Journal."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER.—Address simply "Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. War Department, Washington, D. C."

C. DeZ.—You can probably obtain a copy of the report you desire by writing to the Office of Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

C. J. D.—If a military or naval company of a State owns any property purchased by the members it belongs to the members, and its disposal or retention is subject to the will of the company. No officer has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of the property in question, unless authorized to do so by the members, or by the by-laws of the company.

W. F. F.—Applications for land under the homestead law should be made to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. You would have to live on the land one year, as the law requires that a soldier, even if he has had over five years' service, must live at least one year on the land taken up.

G. W. O.—Brazil has a total peace strength in her Army of 24,473, and a reserve strength of about 76,000. The total war strength is about 100,000. The Argentine Republic has an Army of 15,492 on a peace footing. The total war strength is 71,492. Argentina uses the Mauser rifle and Brazil the Mannlicher. For the other information you desire write to the legations of those countries at Washington, D. C.

W. D.—If you write to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., you will receive a circular giving full particulars relative to entering the Navy Pay Corps as assistant paymaster. No person can be appointed who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is less than 21 or more than 26 years of age, nor until his moral, mental, and physical qualifications have been passed upon by a board of officers.

W. H. Y.—You can enlist for the General Recruiting Service, we presume, when your present term expires, as experienced soldiers for that duty are always desirable. As you are stationed near New York, why not call upon the recruiting officer at 25 Third avenue, New York City, or 365 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and ask for information?

W. H. V.—Your actual service, only, in Cuba counts double.

N. P. G.—Write to the Adjutant, U. S. Military Academy, for a pamphlet which gives in detail much information on the subject concerning which you write.

HOSPITAL CORPS.—"A" says that the common phrase or expression in Summary Court proceedings "a month and a month's confinement" means the forfeiture of a full month's pay and a month's confinement. "B" says that it doesn't; which is right? Answer.—"A" is right.

J. D. H.—The best military schools outside of West Point are those who advertise in the Army and Navy Journal. The military academy at West Point and the naval academy at Annapolis are the only Government schools for cadets.

W. D. F.—Six months or more having elapsed between date of discharge and date of enlistment, the previous service does not count.

T. G.—You will be discharged on or before July 1, 1901, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved April 25, 1898, and March 2, 1899.

CUBA.—By transforming the Division of Cuba into a department, Col. S. M. Whitside, 10th Cav., who commanded the Department of Eastern Cuba, remains at the command in command of his regiment.

H. B. H.—No appointment has yet been made by Senator Aldrich under the Act of June 6, 1900. He can make the appointment any time prior to March, 1901. No cadets have been admitted who are under or over the age limit. The requirements are strictly complied with.

C. Z.—Congress will be asked to increase the corps of cadets at the Naval Academy, but it is not thought that anything of this kind will be asked for West Point. If you write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and the Adjutant General of the Army, at the same place, you may be able to get the rosters you desire.

J. F. H., Jr.—The only place we know of where you could get free military instruction in Philadelphia is in the National Guard. You could join the Army as a private and by diligent study and attention to duty work your way up to a commission, as many other enlisted men have done, or if you are between 17 and 23 years you could try for an appointment to the Military Academy, West Point. Write to the superintendent there for the rule governing admissions. The salary of a cadet while at the Military Academy is \$40 per year. They pay a second lieutenant after graduation is \$1,400 per year.

G. H. F.—An enlisted man who has served three enlistments in the Army can secure a homestead by living one year on homestead land. It is required that the soldier serve at least four years in the Army. There is land in various places in the West. Your question as to the nature of the land is too general and can only be answered by reference to the Interior Department. The land as a rule is excellent for farming. You can get seeds by application to the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.

C.—There are three officers named Reeves in the Regular Army. Which of them do you refer to, Ira L., James H., or Thomas H.?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Sept. 8, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
Now that the war in China is over we all hope that the cavalry will be sent here with all speed, as we are pretty nearly worked out, chasing insurgents and ladrones, who are very active all over the island. In the Province of Bulacan the insurgents have captured many men and an officer of the 35th Vols., and 4th Cav. horses, saddles and mules. It is told around the company that men from the colored regiments have deserted and gone to the enemy and are leading the insurgents in their fights. The Filipinos are certainly making lots of trouble for the troops that garrison that province, as they are very bold, especially when they capture twenty-five men at a time. Every day three or four squads go out hiking through the mud and stagnant water in the roads which is full of maggots. The mud is a foot deep and slips from under your feet. When the sun beats down on it for two days it smells terrible. The rivers are swollen and the country is flooded, but it makes no difference how the weather is or what conditions the roads are in, we have got to go hiking just the same. The rivers are so swift, especially after a heavy rain, that when the men try to cross, they are in danger of drowning and in order to save themselves they lose their rifles. When these floods occur they wash out the railroad beds and telegraph lines for miles; all communication is cut off and we have to go out and put the road in working order again. We get the natives to row us out to the break and our rifles are left in the boats, while we are working, and we think of the chance the niggers would have if they come down on us. The ladrones come out at night and rob and then get away as fast as they can.

The robbery is reported and a squad is sent out after them. When we get on their trail they zig-zag and go in circles to throw us off. It is nothing but a foot path, and the buffalo grass is at least eight feet tall on both sides. If they only know a thing they could cut us up as we go through the grass. We are doing risky work each night we watch the trail. Last night our squad lay on the trail and we captured three ladrones with bolos as long as your arm. They were bad looking fellows and we had a long fight before we got the bolos away from them. It does no good. They are released and in a few days rob and plunder again. They are not punished as they should be and are fooling us right along. When you ask them a question they answer that they don't know. They seem to know that we cannot do patrolling during the wet season and, from what we hear, we are going to have lively time as soon as the roads are passable. The natives have been building strongholds in the mountains for some time and it is said that "Aggie" is in the mountains, nine miles from the town of Victoria, Province of Tarlac, and it is supposed that he has thousands in the field. If the same policy continues it will be a long time before order is restored. If they send home the volunteers in the fall and leave only 10,000 troops to take their places, we will have a hard job on our hands.

HIKER.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Speaking of the recent conflict between the U. S. soldiers and policemen at Matanzas, Cuba, on Oct. 9, the Havana "Post's" correspondent from that place said: "Captain Foltz, who is without doubt one of the best and most plucky officers in the service, is being complimented on all sides to-day for the prompt and successful manner in which he handled and quieted his men." This referred to Capt. E. S. Foltz of the 2d Cav., who, says the correspondent, ordered another troop to arms and to form a skirmish line, when troop

D, having vainly attempted to break open the gun room to get their weapons and clean out the police, had started for the city. The correspondent says that the trouble arose over the attempt of the police to arrest a soldier suspected of being a deserter. He resisted and a general fight ensued. The newspaper says that all of the soldiers agree that they have had their privileges cut down by an order which is posted on their troop order boards, which reads "by the request of the mayor and civil authorities," etc.; that whenever they approach a policeman, whether they intend speaking or not, he immediately gets his club ready for business and places his other hand on the butt of his pistol; that the soldiers, believing the policeman means to strike them, go to fighting, and that they have grown tired of it and wanted to settle with them for once and all. On the other hand, the police claim that the soldiers come to the saloons and drink too much whisky. The "Post" thinks the fact that each side speaks a different language is largely accountable for the trouble. The Havana "Post" of Oct. 19 said that Major E. St. J. Greble had about completed his plan of consolidating the hospitals and various charitable institutions in Cuba. Several of the institutions which had been established by the Red Cross society and which had answered their purpose when Cuba was too poor to look after the orphans of soldiers or those who were not able to care for themselves, have been closed and this has been done in each case at a great saving to the state. In the future Cuba is to have a perfect system of charities and hospitals, and they are to be conducted on the most economical basis.

In Porto Rico on October 9, 796 schools opened under American control, a gain of 180 over last year. Thirty-five thousand children will march under the American flag into an American system of schools, a gain of 10,000 over last year.

The report having been industriously circulated that General Davis had confiscated Roman Catholic Church property in Porto Rico, General Corbin directed Gen. Davis to make a full report on the case with a complete history of all the circumstances on which the charges in circulation here were based. This General Davis did in a report to Gen. Corbin, dated San Juan, Sept. 13, in which he shows that in all taking over of church property for government purposes every form of law was scrupulously observed.

RELIEF OF PEKIN.

The story of the relief of Lucknow where the music of the Scottish bag-pipes playing "The Campbells are Coming," was the first note of relief that reached the garrison is recalled in the account given in the New York "Tribune" by Rev. A. P. Martin of the relief of Pekin.

"The legations—eleven in all—were sunk in sleep when the clocks in our houses struck the hour of 2. It was the morning of August 14. I, myself, was asleep in the house of Minister Conger. A few minutes after 2 o'clock the sentry who was guarding our legation burst into our room and rushing to the couch of Minister Conger, cried: 'They're coming—you can hear the machine guns!' The cry rang out in the starlit night and echoed back from the big walls. In another moment came answering cries from each legation, windows were thrown open, and men and women, springing from their beds, hastily dressed and rushed out into the inclosure.

"When the full music of the machine guns burst fully upon our ears, we became like children. We laughed and wept alternately. Women fell on each other's necks and men clasped hands. And to hear the roar of those machine guns.

"Through the hours of the breaking day we listened to the shots, as they drew nearer and nearer. At 10 o'clock there was the rattle of hoofs in the street outside. The gates of the legation swung back and in rode a haggard band of Sikh riders. Further aid came later in the day. At one time the enemy had placed a large gun only ten paces from the wall, which had hitherto afforded us protection. A sortie was made, and although the gun was not captured, the Boxers became so frightened they removed the weapon.

"Especial praise is due to H. G. Squires, the secretary of our legation, and to Captain Ayres, who commanded a force of American marines. They made frequent sorties."

SWEDEN'S NEW RIFLE.

The Cologne "Gazette" states that experiments have been recently carried out at Rosenberg, Sweden, on a new automatic rifle, which Lieutenant Colonel Lemberg, director of the school for shooting there, states has all the qualities which could be desired—namely, practical use and simplicity of construction. The rifle resembles the Mauser in appearance, having the same calibre, and consequently taking the same cartridge. When the magazine is filled with rounds, each one is passed automatically into the firing chamber after each shot without the necessity of any action at the

breech on the part of the firer. The magazine once charged, the soldier has nothing to do but to aim and fire until it is empty. The recoil is less than in other rifles, because the greater part of the gas which causes it is used in reloading the gun automatically. The inventor of the new rifle is Lieutenant Friberg.

Speaking of the departure of Col. John L. Tieron, whom it called the "father" of the native police force, the Manila "Times" of Sept. 23 said: "Colonel Tieron leaves an enviable record in this island. Perhaps no official of the Army, who has been called to labor in this field, has left a more ineffaceable mark to his credit than has the Colonel, and certainly no one has better earned a vacation and rest. His many friends will wish him God-speed and long life. Colonel Wilder has been appointed to succeed Colonel Tieron as chief of police in Manila. Colonel Wilder is well known here, and it would be hard to think of a more fitting person to take up the work where Colonel Tieron is leaving it. The police of Manila are well organized, and they have shown in the past a willingness and faithfulness that is highly gratifying and praiseworthy."

Discussing the treatment of typhoid fever in the "Medical News," Dr. Stephen Smith Burt of New York says: "Students now and then ask for an opinion of the merits of the so-called Woodbridge method of treating typhoid fever. It is reported that during the Spanish war a board of medical officers at Fort Myer Hospital found in 57 cases treated by Woodbridge himself, and he was afforded every facility for the experiment, the mortality was 10 per cent, while of all cases treated otherwise it was but seven per cent. There were in all about 600 cases treated at this time."

In India the hospital admission rate of preventable diseases among British soldiers was, in 1896, 511.6, in 1897, 487.5; and in 1898, 362.9. In other words, in 1898, for every 1,000 men, there were nearly 123 fewer admissions to hospital for contagious diseases than in 1897.

NOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba and China where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The Post Office Department will send all mail for China via San Francisco to Nagasaki, where it will be separated, and that intended for soldiers in the Philippines will be sent to Manila, and that for soldiers in the Chinese service will be forwarded to Taku and distributed to Tien-Tsin and elsewhere. Mark the letter "China, via San Francisco." All mails for the military and naval forces of the United States addressed for delivery in China and Japan will be made up in separate packages by R. P. O. lines and post offices and labeled "San Francisco—China—Military and Naval Mail." These mails are distributed in the San Francisco Post Office and are made up in packages addressed to the various companies, regiments or vessels, to insure the utmost promptness in delivery at destination. All mails for the military and naval forces of the United States stationed in China and Japan must be forwarded to San Francisco, as above described, unless paid at postal union rates and specially addressed to be forwarded otherwise.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

Steamers of Pacific Mail S. S. Company sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Hong Kong Maru, Nov. 12; China, Nov. 20; Doric, Nov. 25; Nippon Maru, Dec. 6; City of Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14; Coptic, Dec. 22; American Maru, Dec. 29.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco for Honolulu as follows: Mariposa, Nov. 25; Moana, Dec. 25.

Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Company leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of China, Dec. 3; Empress of India, Dec. 11; For Honolulu the Aorangi leaves Nov. 16, and the Warriemo Dec. 14.

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(The Five Flowers.)

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The designer has chosen for his inspiration five of the choicest growths of our fields and forests. Upon each of the pieces of the service is represented, with fidelity to its natural beauty, one of these five flowers, the brilliant poppy, the familiar peony, the orchid, flower of mystery, the royal fleur de lis, or the wild rose with its graceful tendrils and delicate petals. The various pieces, themselves, are dignified and simple in line and form, and the French gray finish adopted adds to their charm. The appearance of the five standard pieces of the service is indicated in the illustrations herewith.

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Lieut. Arthur Cole Laury, of the British Army, who has received recognition from the Royal Humane Society, had a singular experience recently in his attempt to succor a vessel in distress in the Mediterranean when he was attached to the steamship Empress of India. A boat was sent from this ship with Lieutenant Laury in charge, but could not get near the steamer owing to the heavy sea. Lieutenant Laury then jumped overboard with a life buoy and line, and swimming to the steamer, gave the life-buoy to a Turk to hold until he got on board. The Turk, however, let go, and the buoy drifted away. Lieutenant Laury was placed in the same dangerous position as the other people on board. During the night several means were tried on board the man-of-war to make communication with the stranded vessel, but it was not until the morning that the people who were left, including Lieutenant Laury, who had been up in the top for some hours, were recovered from the wreck.

The interesting geological features of our new South Sea Island possessions are to be made the subject of careful and scientific investigation, if reports from Washington are to be believed, and it is understood that the inquiry will embrace ethnological and geographical, as well as geological subjects. Geologically the Samoan Islands are of much interest, and the investigations of Professor Dana, many years ago, mostly, however, in the especial direction of the rich coral formations of the Samoan group, are about the only scientific work which has been done in these islands with modern methods.

Sailing under false colors are all cheap and poisonous domestic substitutes of DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters, the great South American tonic.

BORN.

TODD.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 14, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., 7th U. S. Art., a daughter.

MARRIED.

DUNLAP—McCOOK.—At Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1900, Mr. George Thomas Dunlap, Jr., to Miss Jeanette Thruston, daughter of Major Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A.

GAILLARD—ERBEN.—At New York, Oct. 27, 1900, Mr. Charles Bell Gibson Gaillard and Miss Adele Erben, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., retired.

LYLE—LYLE.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1900, Mr. Eugene C. Lyle, nephew of Chief Engineer George W. Sennser, U. S. N., retired, and Miss Mary T. Lyle.

MANNING—SAWYER.—At Manchester, N. H., Oct. 23, 1900, Robert Livermore Manning, eldest son of Passed Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning, U. S. N., to Frances Fay, daughter of Mrs. F. H. Sawyer.

MERRIMAN—RAY.—At Manila, P. I., Aug. 30, Lieut. Henry C. Merriman, 18th Inf., to Miss Bessie Ray.

PUTNAM—CARLETON.—At New York City, Nov. 5, 1900, Israel C. Putnam, late Lieutenant 6th U. S. Inf., to Miss Louise Carleton, daughter of Mr. George W. Carleton.

VON BAYER—CARTER.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1900, Mr. August Hector Von Bayer, C. E., and Miss Nellie Goldthwaite Carter, daughter of Capt. Robert G. Carter, U. S. A., retired and sister of Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 12th Inf.

WINSLOW—GOODWIN.—At Raleigh, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1900, Capt. E. Eveleth Winslow, Corps of Engineers, to Miss Anne Goodwin.

DIED.

DAVIS.—At Manila, P. I., Nov. 1, 1900, of Bright's disease, Major John G. Davis, Surgeon, U. S. Vol.

FROST.—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29, 1900, Gen. Daniel Marsh Frost, formerly Lieutenant 16th U. S. Inf. and a general officer of the Confederate Army during the civil war.

FULLER.—Nov. 2, in Greenhier Co., W. Va., A. S. Fuller, father of Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, U. S. A. Mr. Fuller served during the War of the Rebellion, entering as Captain of Battery K, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, afterwards commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the same regiment.

GODWIN.—At his residence, Kingwood, W. Va., Oct. 14, 1900, Joseph M. Godwin, late Captain 6th West Virginia Infantry, and father of Col. E. A. Godwin, 40th U. S. Inf. (Major 7th Cavalry).

McCLURE.—At Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1900, Col. Daniel McClure, U. S. A. retired.

PASCO.—Killed Oct. 29, 1900, near Quarto, P. I., 2d Lieut. William D. Pasco, 18th U. S. Inf.

READ.—At Norristown, Pa., Nov. 1, 1900, Dr. Louis W. Read, major and surgeon of volunteers during the Civil War and formerly Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

STRONG.—Suddenly, Nov. 2, 1900, William L. Strong, former Mayor of New York and father of Lieut. Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong, 9th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

STUART.—At Santa Cruz, Luzon, P. I., Nov. 6, 1900, Stanley MacC. Stuart, 11th Cav., U. S. V.

TWIGG.—At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Oct. 24, 1900, Hospital Steward Ashford Twigg, U. S. A.

WELCKER.—At Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 3, 1900, aged 70, William T. Welcker, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the University of California and formerly 1st Lieutenant Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

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GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty. GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y. GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga. HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fengar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Port Townsend, Washington

MCCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

MCCLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.

NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michaels, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart. At Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Port Townsend, Washington.

RUSH, Capt. A. Buhner. Port Townsend, Washington.

SEMINOLE, Capt. W. A. Failing. At Boston, Mass.

SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.

THETIS, At San Francisco, Cal. (overhauling).

WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Harbor duty.

WINTON, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, 1st Lieut. K. W. Perry. At Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.



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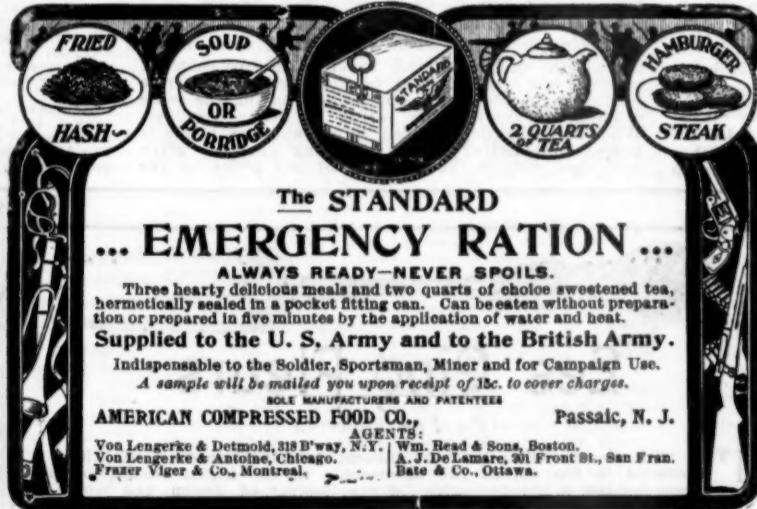
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DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN CUBA.

The headquarters of the Department of Western Cuba, commanded by Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, as shown by the September roster, are at Quemados. The locations of posts are as follows: Department headquarters—Quemados, Cuba; P. O. and R. R. Station, Quemados, Cuba; distance from Havana, division headquarters, seven miles. Columbia Barracks—Quemados, Cuba; P. O. and R. R. station, Quemados, Cuba; distance from department headquarters, one mile. Hamilton Barracks—Matanzas, Cuba; P. O. and R. R. station, Matanzas, Cuba; distance from Havana, fifty miles. Rowell Barracks—Pasa Caballos, Cuba; P. O. and telegraph station, Pasa Caballos, Cuba; distance from Cienfuegos, Cuba, six miles.

The means of communication with sub-posts of the artillery defenses of Havana are these: Headquarters 2d Art.—21 Fifth street, Vedado, Havana, Cuba; Telephone—P. O., Telegraph and R. R. Station, Havana, Cuba; distance four miles;—street cars. Battery No. 3. Battery No. 4, Battery No. 5, Pirotecnia Militar and Santa Clara Battery—P. O., Telegraph and R. R. Station, Havana, Cuba; distance two miles;—street cars. Cabana Barracks—Telephone, P. O., Telegraph and R. R. Station, Havana, Cuba; distance one mile;—boat.

The headquarters artillery defenses of Havana are at No. 21 Fifth street, Vedado, Cuba. These comprise the sub-posts of Headquarters 2d Art., Cabana Barracks, Pirotecnia Militar, Santa Clara Battery. Headquarters 2d Art., are No. 21 Fifth street, Vedado, Cuba. Col. W. L. Haskin, 2d Art., commands the regiment, post, and Artillery defenses of Havana. Commanding officers of other posts are as follows: Cabana Barracks, Lieut. Col. J. H. Myrick, 2d Art.; Pirotecnia Militar, Havana, Capt. M. Crawford, 2d Art.; Santa Clara Battery, Capt. M. F. Harmon, 2d Art.; Columbia Barracks, Quemados, Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav.; Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Major R. W. Hoyt, 10th Inf.

The troops serving in the Department are divided as follows: Artillery defenses of Havana, Headquarters Baud and Batteries G, H, I, K, L, M, N and O, 2d Art. Columbia Barracks, Quemados, 7th Cav., Light Battery A, 2d Art. Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, 2d Cav. Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Headquarters, Baud and Companies E, F, G and H, 10th Infantry.

The New Orleans "Times-Democrat" says, on the authority of a traveling man well informed as to the manufacture of barbed wire, that although it is only three or four years ago since its value as an "entanglement" for military purposes began to be generally recognized, the demand has increased until at present none of the factories are able to come anywhere near filling their orders. Oddly enough, Spain was the first big customer of the American makers. It bought hundreds of tons for use in Cuba before Uncle Sam took a hand in the fracas, and the famous "trocha" which General Weyler ran clear across the island was a double line of fence, carrying eight strands to begin with and four extra, not stretched taut from post to post, but twined in loose loops around the others and twisted in and out in such a manner as to offer a formidable obstacle to cuttings. "War wire" is a distinct product and differs materially from that used for ordinary fencing. The cheapest quality of drawn iron is employed, because it is not expected to stand for any length of time, and the bars are longer, sharper and closer together.

A late letter from the Island of Guam remarks the satisfactory sanitary condition of the foreigners located there, and speaks in terms of high praise of the efficacy of the military type of government installed on the island by Commander Schroeder, following, in this respect, in the footsteps of the preceding Governor, Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N. Politically, it seems that Guam is out of the ruck of home excitements, and so far as can be understood the inhabitants of this little island republic, foreign and native, are on the side of the powers that be. Commander Schroeder has dubbed his bailiwick "The Kingdom of Dolce far Niente."

The French Minister of War has ordered an almost complete change in the teaching staff at the military school of St. Cyr. With the reopening of the classes, twenty-two officers, who were commanders of companies, professors and instructors, are to return to their regiments and will be replaced at the school by others. A correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" says that this decision has caused something like consternation in certain circles. At the War Office it was

simply stated that the changes had been decided upon for "reasons affecting the service." On the other hand, a military paper states that the officers sent to their regiments were educated in the free—that is to say, the clerical—schools, and that their successors will be men who have been trained in government colleges. Opponents of the Ministerial decision persistently maintain that the Government is giving in to the Free Masons, who want to see St. Cyr cleared of Catholic officers and initiate other changes detrimental to the army from a professional or technical point of view.

The Tooth Paste manufactured by the Charles Wright Chemical Co., of Detroit, Mich., besides cleansing and purifying the teeth, destroys all those germs which cause tooth decay, ulceration of the gums, and other diseases of the mouth. Its medicinal qualities make it healing and invigorating to the gums, and it is a delightful dentifrice. Among those who have given it their unqualified endorsements are Victor C. Vaughn, Dean of the Medical Department at Ann Arbor University; Dr. John A. Watling, Professor of Operative and Clinical dentistry at the same university, and Professor J. Taft, Dean of the Cincinnati Dental College, and widely known as a writer on dental subjects. Dentomyrh Tooth Paste is put up in large tubes at 25 cents; for sale by all leading druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Charles Wright Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

Wilkinson & Fisher, Counsellors at Law and Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C., announce the following patents granted Oct. 30: Buoying means for water-craft, J. M. Richens, 660,658; gun barrels, rifling, G. J. & C. Hamilton, 660,725; gun sighting apparatus, H. A. von Kretschmar & J. Vollmer, 660,817; guncotton press, A. Hollings, 660,727; ordnance, perforated powder rod for, E. Gathmann, 660,568; projectile for ordnance, B. E. L. De Mare, 660,581.

The Remington Standard Typewriter has received a Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition, which is the highest form of award, outranking all medals. The same machine received a gold medal in 1878 and also one in 1889, so this is the third time that they have taken the highest possible form of award at a Paris Exposition.



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War Department, Washington, May 18, 1896.
(Extract)—To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all cavalry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.

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